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IAPA ISSUES RESOLUTION ON PRESS FREEDOM

PA191515 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0020 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Cartagena, 18 Oct (REUTER) -- IAPA said today on closing its 41st general assembly that there is no freedom of press in Chile, Cuba, Guyana, Haiti, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Suriname. However, in its final report IAPA said that the number of both left- and right-wing dictatorships in Latin America has decreased, and that "a healthy return to democratic governments," has been observed. Nevertheless, it said this trend is countered by an economic crisis that threatens the "vitality and at times the very existence of a free press."

IAPA pointed out that while dictatorial governments still represent the dark side of Latin America, Brazil and Uruguay returned to the ranks of civilian governments this year. However, these changes have occurred at a time when other Latin American nations, especially those such as Venezuela and Mexico that depend on reduced oil prices for most of their foreign exchange, IAPA added. [sentence as received]

In its conclusions, IAPA affirmed that while the Latin American governments maintain that the cutbacks on state advertising are due solely to economic reasons, many newspapers claim that they are losing state advertising because of their editorial tendencies. IAPA said that according to statements made by journalists from Ecuador, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Aruba and Argentina, state advertising is used to benefit newspapers that are on friendly terms with the government and to punish opposition papers.

At the same time, a resolution approved by IAPA reiterates a petition addressed to the Governments of Ecuador, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, and asks the president of Panama, and Pedro Armendariz, governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, "to refrain from these antidemocratic practices." The resolution condemned the withholding of state advertising as "a form of discrimination and a violation of freedom of the press," and urged those governments to "stop this abusive use of public funds."

In its conclusions, IAPA added that at times the authorities of countries that are still democratic use even less subtle methods to harass the press, employing security forces to intimidate journalists or hiring civilians to carry out their attacks. IAPA added that one of the surest ways to control the press is by making it compulsory for journalists to belong to the newsmen's association, and for this reason IAPA has questioned this practice at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which is expected to issue a decision in November.

In essence, IAPA concluded that "there are few encouraging signs of a reduction in restrictions imposed on the press by dictatorial governments, and that although there are fewer dictatorships today, even under democratic governments the press is constantly threatened, a situation aggravated by the economic crisis."

CREATION OF AREA MONETARY FUND POSSIBLE

PY211805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1826 GMT 19 Oct 85

[By Enrique Valls]

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The idea of creating a Latin American monetary fund based on the Andean Pact's financial potential is gaining ground and has been supported even by countries outside the pact region.

According to Peruvian official Guillermo Castaneda, Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina want to join the Andean Reserve Fund (FAR), whose performance in the Latin American integration process has been regarded as successful. Castaneda, who will become FAR president in the near future, has said that efforts should be made to attract new partners for Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, which make up the pact. We should consider the amount of capital those countries will contribute and the loans they may receive on the basis of their contribution, Castaneda said in statements to the Latin American integration committee of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies.

It has been suggested that the FAR, whose capital has just been raised to $500 million, can become a Latin American monetary fund. The FAR has been the main source of funds that has on several occasions helped Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru bring their balance of payments into equilibrium with loans for over $630 million. The FAR was founded in 1976 with an initial capital of $240 million and ratified 2 years later. In 1982, the FAR's capital was increased to $400 million, and it now stands at $500 million.

Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru have contributed $125 million each to the FAR, while Bolivia and Ecuador, considered to be less developed countries in the Andean region, have contributed $62.5 million each. Peru has received $10.6 million of the $45-million profits the FAR has paid to the Andean countries. Peru has allocated $8.2 million of its profits to the early payment of its suscribed capital.

According to information released by the Andean Pact, the FAR has been very active since 1978; it has received some $700 million and its profits have surpassed $210 million. At the same time, the FAR has turned into the main depository of Andean Development Corporation (CAF) funds. The CAF is the pact's financial agency.

According to a recent Andean Pact report on the two agencies, both the CAF and the FAR are promoting the subregion to the international business community. The pact considers that the two agencies are profitable and safe, and that they have great potential.

The CAF's authorized capital of $400 million was raised to $500 million in 1983. Its financial capacity was increased with cash from the capital market and from international credit agencies. The CAF's financial operations, excluding the credits granted by the Andean Financing System (SAFICO), amounted to $686 million as of 31 October 1984.

The CAF, which is headquartered in Caracas, Venezuela, has formulated a $1-billion program of projects for the 1983-87 period. The program foresees $700 million worth projects in agriculture, livestock, agro-industry, and physical integration. According to data released by the Andean Pact, until December 1983, Safico had granted $133.4 million credits to finance nontraditional exports.

AREA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OPENS

PY211945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1450 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Today in La Paz, delegates from eight countries will inaugurate the 21st congress of the Association of Latin American Manufacturers [AILA], with the participation of President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The manufacturers will discuss subjects related to regional integration, the causes of its stagnation, and the actions that must be taken to reactivate this process. The congress' agenda includes discussions of the foreign debt, the protectionist policy of industrialized countries to the detriment of poorer countries, the alternative mechanisms to promote interzonal trade, and the industrial situation in general. Present at this congress will be representatives of Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS ARREST OF TWELVE SUSPECTS

PA221421 Buenos Aries TELAM in Spanish 0354 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- In order to preserve public peace and tranquillity, the executive branch has ordered the arrest of 12 people, civilian and military, considering the existence of a general state of disturbance and the constitutional duty to ensure freedom and tranquillity for all the inhabitants in full exercise of their rights and guarantees. The measure was dictated in Decree No 2049, which was announced by Presidential spokesman Jose Ingnacio Lopez at 0015 in the press room of the Government House. The decree was signed by President Alfonsin and all Cabinet ministers.

The arrest of the following people for a period of 60 days is ordered through Article 1: General Guillermo Suarez Mason, retired; Colonel Pascual Oscar Guerrieri; Colonel Alejandro Agustin Arias Duval, retired; Captain Osvaldo Rodolfo Antinori, retired; Captain Lepoldo Cao; Major Jorge Horacio Granada; and Ernesto Raul Luciano Rivanera Charles; Enrique Gilardi Novaro; Daniel Horacio Rodriguez, Jorge Antonio Vago; Alberto Hernan Camps; and Rosendo Maria Fraga.

In Article 2, the Defense Ministry is charged with arresting these military officers and determining where they will be held, and the Argentine Federal Police force is charged with arresting the civilians and keeping them under arrest on its premises.

Article 3 establishes that the Education and Justice Minister will instruct the federal prosecutor and request the intervention of Federal Judge to investigate the facts.

Article 4 establishes that the national Congress is to be informed of these measures.

It is indicated in the introductory statement of the decree that public peace and tranquillity, which must be ensured by the national government and which is demanded by the majority of the people in their most varied political and social expressions, have been disturbed by the activities of minority sectors -- the violent vestiges of the past -- which do not hesitate to once again resort to illegal methods, ranging from intimidation to direct means, with the intention of creating a climate of fear and insecurity among the population and loss of confidence in the agencies of the state.

It adds that those activities are carried out daily, amid public alarm and widespread diffusion, at educational establishments of various levels and at public and private organizations by making anonymous phone calls warning of imminent dangers, making specific threats to individuals, planting explosive devices, or committing criminal acts.

The decree's introduction also noted that, in addition to creating a general disturbance and the appearance of chaos, these acts have been directed at the residences of members of the Armed Forces with the intention of separating the military from civilians at this historic moment when both sectors are undertaking a common effort to consolidate the institutional and pluralist regime of democracy.

It is indicated that a group has been discovered which acts jointly for the common purpose of using violence against the democratic institutions and the people. This group is organized inside and outside the country by people whose presumably punishable acts must be judicially investigated because there are serious presumptions that such people are involved in these acts. The executive branch has the duty to arrest these people not only to ensure the success of the investigations, but also to prevent them from continuing to commit crimes or from failing to appear in court for sentencing, thus escaping punishment.

The introduction of the decree also stresses that the right of society to defend itself against crime must be necessarily reconciled with the right of the individual in such a way that the right of neither one is sacrificed, as the Supreme Court has said.

The decree adds: The respect for individual freedom cannot curtail society's legitimate right to adopt all the preventive measures that are necessary to guarantee not only that the investigation will succeed and that, in serious cases, no more crimes will be committed, but also that the eventual sentence will not be evaded by a defendant who fails to report to court.

The decree's introduction stresses that the state is empowered to take preventive action, conduct investigations, guarantee the enforcement of the law, administer punishment, and efficiently safeguard the juridical order with timely and appropriate measures. Thus, the state is empowered to adopt the legal measures that are necessary in a given situation and to take concrete action to defend society from a state of general disruption of public tranquillity. The state must safeguard democracy and the constitutional order when public tranquillity is jeopardized by well-coordinated concerted action.

The decree states that the action by those who harm our most cherished values cannot be allowed to go unpunished, because this would otherwise promote disputes that are clearly unwanted by the Argentine people.

The introduction adds: Thus, based on Article 22 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court on 29 April 1960 issued a verdict on the case involving Adhemar Robustiano and others. In its verdict, the Supreme Court ruled that in addition to the powers that regulations and decrees have conferred upon the state, the federal government can exercise exceptional powers. These powers, which are regulated by the law, allow society to take self-defensive action in cases of extreme danger, countering violence and the risk of collective damage provoked by subversion or insurrection. These exceptional powers are an extreme measure to be reasonably administered by the state in order to restore social normalcy. Montesquieu had already recognized that such exceptional powers, which the executive branch can exercise to safeguard society, are in line with the spirit of the law.

The decree states that in addition to the powers Article 23 of the Constitution confers upon the executive branch whenever congress is in recess, as is happening now, (Paragraph 19 of Article 86 of the Constitution) the executive branch must also be endowed with another, more limited power [facultad de menor grado]. This power is established in Paragraph 20, Article 86 of the 1853 Constitution, which reads:

In serious situtations in which public tranquillity is in jeopardy, the president shall be able to exercise, by himself, the limited power established in Article 23.

The decree adds that the executive branch believes that it will be enough to exercise the powers established in Article 23 of the Constitution in a limited manner in order to restore social order and security, and that it will be enough to order the imprisonment for 60 days of those who were planning to upset the constitutional order. The republican form of government (last part of Article 33 of the Constitution) and the principle of sovereignty of the people's will, which was expressed in the ballot boxes to choose the legitimate government (Articles 81/85 of the the Constitution), are the foundations of the constitutional order.

The decree also maintains that the executive branch (Paragraph 1, Article 86 of the Constitution) is empowered to order the arrest of those people against whom there is strong indication or evidence of guilt, in order to hand them over to the competent courts, (Article 4 of the Code of Penal Procedure). In this case, the competent court is the one indicated by Article 15 of Law No 23,077.

The decree adds that concerning military personnel (Paragraph 15 of Article 86 of the Constitution), the terms of Articles 177, 179, and 310 of the Military Code, which deal with the regulations established by the Second Section of the Third Book of the Code, also apply in this case. Consequently, based on Articles 22 and 23, and on Paragraph 19 of Article 86 of the Constitution, and taking into account the seriousness and persistence of the generalized violations of the constitutional order and of democracy, to the detriment of the free exercise of civic rights and of the people's essential rights, the executive branch has decided to apply the limited power established in Article 23 of the Constitution to the persons who have been found to be involved (see the opinion of Sarmiento at the Buenos Aires Province Revisory Convention, on page 868 of Emilio Ravignani's Asambleas Constituyentes Argentinas, 1813, 1898, fourth volume) and order their imprisonment for 60 days in order to place them at the disposal of the appropriate court (Articles 16 and 20 of Law No 23,077).

The decree concludes by stating that this measure is in keeping with the terms of Paragraphs 1, 15, and 19 of Article 86 of the Constitution.

Further On Arrests

PY221505 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1225 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Former General Guillermo Suarez Mason, who is a fugitive from justice because of excesses he committed during the antisubversive war and other crimes, is the most notorious among the 12 civilians and military whose arrest has been ordered by the executive branch. Suarez Mason is sought by the Federal Court for involvement in the disappearance of the scientist from the National Industrial Institute (INTI), Alfredo Giorgi, and also for charges of embezzlement at the YPF [Government Oil Deposits] when he was its president.

Colonel Alejandro Agustin Arias Duval, retired, was chief of the Federal Security Superintendency until December 1983. He was accused of serious human rights violations while in that position, according to the testimony of former detainees.

Rosendo Fraga, Jr., the son of General Rosendo Fraga, retired, who was War Secretary during the presidency of Arturo Frondizi, was chief of the Interior Minister Advisers' Cabinet during the tenure of General Horacio Tomas Liendo, in the government of General Roberto Viola. He was a freelance writer for the magazine CARTA POLITICA, which was managed by Mariano Grondona. While he was chief of the Interior Minister's Advisers' Cabinet, he was assisted by Horacio Sanguinetti and Santiago Senen Gonzalez, among others.

Jorge Vago, born in the province of Jujuy, has been director of the weekly PRENSA CONFIDENCIAL since 1965. In the weekly, he revealed the suit filed by the wife of former Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy against her husband, and other cases.

Enrique Gilardi Novaro was deputy secretary of national defense during the presidency of General Carlos Ongania, retired, and until 1971, he was president of the Bank of the Argentine Nation.

Daniel Horacio Rodriquez worked for the newspaper LA OPINION and after the March 1976 military coup, for LA RAZON. Currently, he writes a column under the pseudonym Daniel Lupa in LA PRENSA.

Impact of Arrests Discussed

PY230034 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1939 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today stated that the government's goal is to continue to clarify the wave of attacks, order more arrests if necessary, and to prevent further attacks. He predicted that the elections will be held, just as democracy requires. I think we are facing a situation in which the tranquillity and the security of the people are at stake, especially now that there are fairly strong outbreaks during the preelectoral activities. Therefore, in response to a tacit request made by society and the community, which must be preserved, the government has taken the measure reflected in the decree published, ordering the arrest of persons who, in our opinion, are involved.

Shortly before entering the Apostolic Nunciature to attend a ceremony marking the 7th anniversary of the pontificate of His Holiness John Paul II, Martinez stated that the arrest of the military men and the civilians will, of course, have to be supplemented by the appropriate investigations with the participation of the [words indistinct].

Asked whether a state of siege should not have been enacted before the enactment of Decree 2049/85, Martinez stated: We understand that the power bestowed upon someone to adopt a stiff measure also empowers him to adopt a related less severe measure, and Article 23 of the National Constitution deals with the state of siege and the [words indistinct]. Martinez also stated that in this case we understand that a state of siege will be harmful because the electoral campaign is in full swing. A state of siege could impair the activities of the political parties, citizens' rights, and the rights of the citizens in the electoral process.

Concerning the wave of attacks, the vice president concluded by stating that, being a diversified expression, this is not an attack or a number of attacks against persons belonging to the armed forces or against politicians. One day a politician is attacked, then a member of the Armed Forces is attacked, then a school, then a kindergarten, then the offices of a trade union. This shows that these actions are not orchestrated against a given institution, but there is a wave of attacks seeking to demonstrate [words indistinct].

Concerning the arrest of 12 persons presumably involved in rightwing terrorism, writer Ernesto Sabato, the former president of the National Commission on the Disappeared Persons (Conadep) has stated: I feel that this was a very positive, necessary step. Many of us were expecting it. This energetic attitude by the democratic regime must be fully supported. Democracy must know how to defend itself.

In turn, Italo Argentino Luder, a former presidential candidate for the Justicialist Party, has stated that the government is obliged to guarantee public order and tranquillity. Nevertheless, he stated that to order the arrest [words indistinct] it must arrest and indict the detainees with their charges established [words indistinct] (?I believe) that the decree enacted by the Executive Branch clearly establishes that (the six military men and the six civilians) will be held in detention for 60 days and I assert that, according to the Constitution, that can only be done if a state of siege is decreed. Inasmuch as a state of siege has not been decreed, the executive branch [words indistinct] arrest them and place them at the disposal of a judge. In conclusion, Luder stated that the government cannot state in the decree that (the detainees) cannot be set free for 60 days because a decision of this type is not in order. However, a judge is to rule on the duration of the sentence or the arrest, Luder stated.

Troccoli: 'Patient Intelligence'

PY222054 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1614 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today stated that the arrests of civilians and military men ordered by the executive branch are the result of "patient intelligence work" to finish with those who seek to reinstate "violence and terror" in Argentina, and he warned that under the current democratic regime "there is no impunity for anyone." Troccoli, who held a press conference today at noon to discuss the warrants for arrest issued against six civilians and six military men charged with being involved in provocative and terrorist actions, admitted that other violent actions will "probably" take place and that other groups, which have not yet been broken up, are operating in the country. Troccoli reasserted that "however, it must be very clear for the citizenry that in democratic Argentina there is no impunity for anyone and wherever a crime, a violent act, an attack takes place we will apply the full weight of the law."

The interior minister said that both the civilians and the military men will be tried by a federal court because they are charged with having violated the law on the defense of democracy. Troccoli confirmed that, except for former General Guillermo Suarez Mason, who is at large, all the military men included in the presidential decree are under detention at several military barracks in the metropolitan area and that the federal police are involved in arresting the civilians, some of whom had not been located by noon.

Troccoli said that during the last few months, and thanks to "the patient work of intelligence," the government had been able to detect groups that "tried to conduct an intimidation campaign of fear, chaos, and especially of disruption of the harmony that should exist in a preelectoral period." He accused these sort of groups of being the "leftovers" of the last military regime which "depend on impunity from punishment, which they refuse to accept they have lost, because they acted during times when the right to life was slighted."

He added that all the records and evidence were presented "early this morning to the secretary of justice," who will therefore take the necessary steps. The decision on the path to be followed in this case was made the moment that the orders of arrest were issued. Troccoli said that "we have gathered enough information to be able to detect these groups, which we believe are linked with an organization that operates from abroad and which is responsible for terrible actions such as kidnappings for money, drug trafficking, and other crimes." However, when asked about the concrete charges brought against the accused individuals in the presidential decree, he answered that this is the business of the court.

Commenting on the procedure followed in these arrests, Troccoli said these arrests are "perfectly in line with constitutional guarantees and with the state of law." Troccoli conceded that the government also decreed a state of siege -- because the executive branch is empowered to do so during a congressional recess -- but noted that this would have been an unnecessary measure "that would affect most of our 30 million people who want to live in peace." Thus, Troccoli said, it was decided to apply a legal formula whereby the accused persons were placed under the state of siege, which will not, however, affect the rest of the people.

Troccoli rejected charges that the government sought to manipulate the situation for electoral purposes. He said: "The government is far from having acted theatrically; it is simply seeking to clean up the constitutional system, and it will continue to do so by applying the law whenever necessary." Without citing names, Troccoli referred to the procedures followed in ordering the detention of terrorist Eduardo Ruffo and requesting the extradition of former intelligence agent Raul Guglielminetti.

Troccoli added: "This means we will continue to act as firmly as we did at that time, but always within the law, to make sure that those responsible for crimes be assured a due legal process. I repeat, we are not violating any constitutional provision, and everyone, even criminals, will be guaranteed due process of law."

A journalist asked Troccoli what is going to happen at the end of the 60 days of arrest. The minister responded that "the court that has all the background on this case will have to resolve on their situation." He added: "We have gathered enough evidence to charge the accused with committing the crimes mentioned in the presidential decree. It will now depend on the court."

Asked about the concrete charges against two arrested journalists (Daniel Rodriguez of LA PRENSA and Jorge Vago of PRENSA CONFIDENCIAL), Troccoli said that they were acting as agents for "propagating this disturbing escalation of violence." A journalist who also works for LA PRENSA asked the minister: "Does the document (government decree) mention that the arrested journalists praised violence?" Troccoli responded: "There is something worse than praise; there is the case in which the explosion of a bomb was predicted 24 hours in advance, and then was confirmed by facts" in reference to a recent article in PRENSA CONFIDENCIAL.

In conclusion, Troccoli reiterated that an additional security plan will be implemented on 25 October in the greater Buenos Aires area with very effective modern equipment for the provincial police. Lastly, when other acts of intimidation that occurred this morning were mentioned and when he was asked whether investigations will continue concerning other groups that may be currently planning acts of violence, Troccoli answered: "At the beginning, I said that we have not closed this case. The government continues working and we are going to carry out exhaustive investigations. These are the names of (the current defendants) who appear prima facie as being involved in the escalation." He ended by stating "this does not mean they are the only ones involved. Therefore, we believe that we must continue investigations to find those responsible."

'Democracy Prevailing'

PY230216 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli 22 October message to the nation on national radio and television network from the Hall of Shields of the Interior Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] During the last few decades, Argentina has had two great political tendencies, one that wished to change an overwhelming reality that was drowning us in poverty and helplessness and which was increasingly estranging us from the country we could be; and another opposing one, upheld by those who did not wish any changes but wished to perpetuate a reality that harmed many and favored only themselves. This latter tendency has always been followed by a minority. However, this minority has also always been willing to do anything to defend their position and the conditions by which they attained their fortune or power, or both.

Let me tell you that a lot will be lost by a few who will not accept their defeat. They are becoming increasingly frightened that Argentina may change permanently, that the political and economic change may be consolidated without retreating. This is so because each new achievement of the new Argentina frightens these pariahs who bet on the failure of democracy but now see that it did not fail. Democracy is prevailing in its economy and politics, and I am using the word democracy correctly, because our achievements were not gained on account of our government or a political party. If it were not for the decision, efforts, and struggle of our people, no achievements would have been possible. This is a reality.

Today we are living through one of the last blows, one of the last agonizing, desperate blows struck by those who have not understood what is going on with our country or what it wishes, or what Argentina has suffered and lived through. Last night we notified those who are nostalgic for violence and backwardness that they will not be allowed to succeed because democracy struggles, the government fights, and it would be immoral -- and I am using the correct word, immoral -- to allow any alteration of the constitutional order, because when this happens, when repression, poverty, and unhappiness return, those responsible for it will not only be those who will come but also those who did not know how to stay. We have all learned this the hard way.

Argentine society, all of us, lived through the experience of terrorism, and we must say clearly that during that experience the political circle did not act in accordance with its challenges. It sometimes acted weakly, ambiguously, and was even contradictory in its expressions. This certainly does not justify the reply to the terrorist phenomena. Everybody knows the government's position on this matter, but it would also be dangerous to ignore the mistakes made by the political circles.

It must be understood and said: The responsibility for Argentine democracy belongs to everyone; therefore, we have no right, after what happened to all of us Argentines, to repeat our past mistakes. This is why I want to say to all the men of Argentine politics that there are some matters that are more important than political parties and their legitimate struggles for power, because there will not be a democratic struggle for power if the power of democracy is not consolidated. This is what is happening today.

Those who are afraid of the new Argentina are telling all of us, not only the government, that they are willing to kill, to frighten, to again drown in anguish a population that was starting anew to enjoy peace and freedom.

This is a very simple matter. The true nature of the enemies we are facing has been reflected in the acts they have committed. Just one example will suffice: They planted a grenade in a school attended by our children. Thus, we can all be aware of with whom we are dealing. This is a major challenge that some are seeking to minimize by describing the government's decision as an electoral maneuver. This charge does not merit an answer. It is worthwhile, however, to reflect on the significance of unity. Unity is essential. What we are facing now is essential; therefore, it requires a unanimous response.

We may disagree on economic issues, or on the social and foreign policies, but never on the need for all of us together to defend what we have achieved together: democracy. It is not that democracy is now in danger, but if we fail to react accordingly, it could be in danger. Thus, immunity from punishment can in no way be tolerated. In the face of acts that are very limited in significance, although not in their seriousness, we must respond expeditiously and effectively. No one can issue unwarranted threats against the Argentine people, because we have regained our national pride: We will not tolerate this. The full weight of the law will fall upon those who have threatened the Argentine people. We will apply force fairly and to the extent required -- no more than enough, but no less than needed.

A few days from now we Argentines are going to elect new representatives. Some have attempted to force us into an ostensibly insurmountable predicament: That either we decree a state of siege, which would seriously disrupt the electoral campaign, or refrain from responding to these acts, which would thus go unpunished; society would be left with a widespread feeling of helplessness, and institutional order would be threatened. Thus, we found it necessary to respond with a new legal and political measure, the preamble and doctrinal bases of which are outlined in Decree No 2,049.

With this measure, and with those that might be necessary in each case, we will solve dilemmas, we will overcome problems within the framework of the law. Well, these are the things we are experiencing, they are death throes from the past -- which are, after all, predictable -- but which should be addressed with the required severity. Danger, I repeat, lies in failing to act; and not in what a small group of antisocial individuals can do. Democracy has become too strong and cannot be shaken today; proof of this is what we are doing.

Furthermore, we have a record of, and memories of hardships and sadness; we have memories of loss of freedom, of the anguish caused by authoritarianism, of the bitterness caused by poverty. This record and these memories are multiplied 30 million times. There are 30 million obstacles, defenders against aggression. There is also hope and eagerness to realize a different, real Argentina that would give us greater happiness, greater freedom, and greater well-being. This awareness is also multiplied 30 million times. There are 30 million reasons to keep moving ahead. Good night. Thank you.

Carranza: 'Isolated Cases'

PY222139 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1350 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (DYN) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza today said that the arrest of military officers ordered by the national executive branch due to their alleged connection with a wave of attacks perpetrated recently "are very isolated cases" and voiced his hope in the "partiotism" of the cadres so that this may remain so. In a short statement in this regard, Carranza said: "They are very isolated cases. I hope that the patriotism, spirit of discipline, and the good sense of the cadres will limit it to these isolated cases."

Rios Erenu Not Involved

PY222141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- The Army chief of staff today denied a rumor stating that Army Commander General Hector Rios Erenu and intelligence chief General Braulio Olea were the people who provided information regarding military officers involved in terrorist actions. The press report, published by the daily TIEMPO ARGENTINO, stated that Rios Erenu and Olea had met with Defense Minister Roque Carranza and Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena yesterday to "provide them with very accurate information" regarding the terrorist actions perpetrated during the past few days.

The Army communique states that these two Army commanders "did not supply any type of information obtained by the Army intelligence service and much less very accurate information regarding the episodes being investigated."

Intelligence Documents Seized

PY230050 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1121 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (DYN) -- An impressive list of radio transmission frequencies, security codes, military organizations, ministries, and even presidential body guards was seized together with other important documents from a house where a private investigation agency, linked with fugitive former General Guillermo Suarez Mason, operated.

Jorge Banos, a lawyer from the Social and Legal Studies Center [Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales] who was present at the raid, reported that a 1977 Navy Intelligence Department secret report about the "insurrectional situation" was found. This secret report mentions the names of several important national personalities. Banos and Marcelo Parrilli, another CELS lawyer, participated in the raid on the house on 5800 Guatemala Street in Buenos Aires, seeking incriminating documents on the activities of Suarez Mason, who has been at large since January 1984.

The raid was ordered by Judge Carlos Oliveri following charges raised by the magazine HUMOR in its last issue stating that despite being sought by the law, Suarez Mason had sold, in March 1984, 29 plots of land that belong to him in the Ituzaingo Neighborhood. The raid was conducted against the "Investigadores Asociados S.A." or "Escorpio" agency offices belonging to Suarez Mason's brother-in-law, former police officer Felix Alais, located on 5830 Guatemala Street. After the raid, Parrilli and Banos reported that "a large amount of material linked with political repression investigations" was found there and added that "about 500 pamphlets which were signed by the Montoneros terrorist group, probably to be used to blame them for activities they have not carried out," were seized.

Referring to the contents of the documents "which we noted and then analyzed carefully," Banos said that they include a list of radio frequencies and details enabling one to "interfere with radio transmissions, calls or messages." The list, he said, has three columns to identify "the channels, codes, and their owners." He explained that in the first column "is an unordered series of numbers; in the second column there are six-digit numbers; and in the third column the names of the owners are written." The third column "has references to the military command, generals, hospital, presidential body guards, traffic, Interior Ministry, national emergency network, investigations, and police stations, which correspond to the preceding numbers," Banos said. He said that "the access to this sort of information is unusual, because it is not in the public domain," and added that the pamphlets signed by the Montoneros "must be linked with the attacks" that were carried out recently in different parts of the country as well as with the interference with "Radio Continental" in this city. These actions could have been carried out to vindicate the struggle against subversion and to repudiate the trial against the former members of the first three military juntas.

Banos also spoke about the contents of another file "we found on one of the desks" of the agency, which contains a Navy secret report under the title of "Navy Staff, Chief of the Intelligence Department, Secret: File No 00022. Update: Insurrection: Current Status." The document was signed by Rear Admiral Jorge Demetrio Casas, who at that time was intelligence chief of the Navy Staff. The report is copy No 22 of a total of 25 copies, Banos said. Banos added that on the back of the report there is an outline showing where the 24 remaining copies had gone; Copy No 1 went to the then commander in chief of the Navy, copies Nos 2 and 3 to the Navy Staff, and Nos 6 through 8 to other Navy commanding officers. Copies Nos 9 through 22 went to 11 task forces that were then operating within the Navy, and Nos 20 through 25 -- including the one found by the CELS lawyers -- were labeled as "reserve" material.

Banos said the report has more than 70 pages and includes seven codes annexes, the first of which is identified as "Alpha" and describes the situation at that time of "opponents" in the political, student, union, and religious sectors. In the chapter devoted to the church, the report cites several names, especially that of Monsignor Jaime de Nevares, bishop of Neuquen, who is described as "linked to a movement of Third World priests" and says his activities were "closely linked to interests and objectives pursued by armed organizations throughout Latin America, that is, to subvert the established legal order."

Suarez Linked To P-2

PY230019 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Roque Carranza referred to the measures adopted during the past few hours by the executive branch to stop the escalation of terrorist violence. In statements made in Cordoba, Minister Carranza said that these incidents are caused by the vestiges of the de facto regime, and they prove that we are still in a transition period. The minister denied that the measures taken have any political connotation and said that it is difficult to predict whether they will definitely control the escalation of violence.

The defense minister is in Cordoba where he has visited materiel depots. He also said that Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason is linked to various international organizations such as the P-2 Masonic lodge and the sinister Moon sect.

Charges Filed

PY221843 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1749 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- The charges by the government in connection with the disruption of public order have been filed with Federal Court No 4, which is headed by Dr Amalia Berraz de Vidal.

It has also been learned that four court injunctions have been filed in favor of Horacio Daniel Rodriguez, Alberto Hernan Camps, Jorge Antonio Vago, and Colonel Pascual Oscar Guerrieri, on the grounds that decree No 2049, issued by the executive branch ordering their arrest for 60 days, is unconstitutional.

Security Measures At Airport

PY221631 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Extreme security measures and a rigorous control on departures of Argentines from the country were put into effect today at Ezeiza International Airport to prevent the possible escape of those included in the presidential decree that provides for the arrest of civilians and military presumably involved in terrorist acts. The decision was adopted by the National Migration Board and the National Aeronautics Police, who have increased the personnel at different accesses to the airport and ordered a thorough inspection of baggage and documents.

CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS ARMY 'NONPARTISAN'

PY212241 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Rosario, 19 Oct (NA) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu today stated here "with complete calm" that within the Army "there is nothing to fear for its traditions, that is, the observance of the laws, chain of command, respect and exercising the appropriate powers." On the other hand, the Army Chief of Staff reasserted that aggressiveness against members of the Armed Forces "is part of a slanderous campaign -- sometimes biased, sometimes owing to a lack of judgment -- against the military institutions."

In statements to a local radio station, Rios Erenu stated that "no deliberations are taking place in the Army. Deliberations cannot take place because the Army is an institution where the chain of command is being fully respected. The Army is not participating in politics."

Rios Erenu stated that "the Army is nonpartisan and supports only one party, namely the fatherland -- that is, within the military circles and at every decision-making level, at this time the resolutions issued by the office of the Army chief of staff are being observed." In this regard, Rios Erenu stated that there is no sign of alteration whatsoever. He stated that the concerns affecting the Army are normal for all Argentines now, that is, to contribute and make efforts for the country to recover the overall economic, social, and cultural position it deserves.

Concerning the "slanderous campaign," Rios Erenu stated that "through such a campaign, efforts are being made to gain the solidarity and the support of sectors or persons who, possibly owing to a previous philosophical stance, do not share the acceptance of the Armed Forces." Nevertheless, Rios Erenu stated that this is not the case with the Argentine people, because all of us in the military are Argentine."

Concerning a possible resurgence of terrorism, Rios Erenu stated that "we have the basis for preventing subversion from returning to the country." In this regard, Rios Erenu stated that "the country already knows the conditions leading to the appearance of subversion and inherently possesses the necessary strength to respond to that disturbing element."

TERRORISTS BOMB ENTEL BUILDING IN MUNRO

PY231027 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0953 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NA) -- A building of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL] in Munro, a village north of Buenos Aires, was bombed in the predawn hours today. The bomb caused damages but no casualties. The explosion took place at 0230 breaking the windows of the building where the bomb had been placed as well as of neighboring houses. The explosion also damaged the plaster of the ENTEL building.

AMBASSADOR SPEAKS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY191826 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2240 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (DNY) -- Foreign Relations Secretary Ambassador Jorge Sabato said today at the United Nations that "Argentina firmly believes that conflicts should be solved by means of dialogue and diplomatic negotiations." Sabato addressed the United Nations General Assembly during the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the UN Charter. The Argentine Foreign Ministry officially released Sabato's speech.

Sabato said that throughout its 40 years the United Nations has complied with "its fundamental role of maintaining the principles and purposes of its Charter in the same manner that it has acted as an essential instrument to eliminate discrimination, favor decolonization, strengthen human rights, and promote social and economic progress."

In his speech, Sabato mentioned the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas, the arms race, and the international economic crisis.

When referring to the fact that Argentina favors solving international conflicts through diplomatic means, Sabato said that his country demonstrated this principle when solving the 100-year conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel. He added that the Argentine Government is trying to make the United Kingdom accept the diplomatic negotiation "of all the existing differences between our countries in order to solve the Malvinas, South Sandwich, and South Georgia Islands problem." In this sense, he pointed out that he "has found in the United Nations a permanent and useful collaboration."

Sabato then expressed Argentina's "concern" over the intensified arms race which "increases the danger of a nuclear war." He said that the expenses of the arms race "seriously affect international economic relations by aggravating defects, and the crisis harms the prosperity of the developed countries and hinders progress in the backward regions of the world to the extent of making progress seem unattainable." He added that "rarely have peace and progress, disarmament and growth been so necessary as now," and "today we are suffering an international economic relations crisis more serious than that of 1930. "An unjust international economic order is culminating in this crisis which has widened differences between the economic and social progress of countries."

Sabato stated that, punished by the developed countries' protectionism and trade discrimination, "the countries from our region and others find in the foreign debt problem the greatest expression of the seriousness of the situation." He said that "the foreign debt problem will not be solved with hunger or impoverishment." He pointed out that in the last few years the Latin American countries have made and are making adjustments in their economies "demonstrating up to what point the adjustments are inefficient in solving the debt problem." He added that "this crisis is transforming the well-known Latin American rhetoric of integration into reality; the possibility of a regional economic system is beginning to take shape, a regional economic system that will serve our people and the whole of humanity by complementing, not contradicting, other regional economic systems characteristic of the times in which we are living."

"This is why" -- he said -- "Latin America, through the Caratagena Consensus, requested a year and a half ago a political discussion of the world crisis, which is an issue that is beginning to be understood today by those who have the greatest responsibility for solving the problem." Sabato said that peace will be achieved through the control of the arms race and that "it is closely linked to overcoming backwardness and to strengthening the economic growth by means of a mature and responsible dialogue among the countries." He said that 40 years after its signing, the UN Charter "continues to be the principal demand of all the countries." Although we must recognize the obstacles with which the United Nations and its organizations find themselves confronted when trying to comply with their objectives, it is also necessary to ratify our confidence in this world organization "as a necessary instrument to attain our aspirations," he said.

Sabato concluded by saying that Argentina is convinced that an active participation in all the international forums, and mainly in the United Nations, is necessary to "overcome difficulties and limitations with a creative and dynamic effort encouraging those things that unite us and banishing those others that separate us. Those things that unite us must be the survival of humanity based on dignity, justice, safety, and progress."

MAIL STRIKE SPREADS; LEADERS ORDERED FIRED

PY190011 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- The postal workers strike spread to some 15 states Thursday and mail deliveries throughout the nation were obviously disrupted. Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes ordered strike leaders fired and post office authorities said some 40 workers had been let go. "We are calling in personnel who have already been trained to take their place," said a postal official in Rio de Janeiro.

But despite the countermove by post office authorities, the mails were pretty much shut down throughout the nation, even in states where the strike was not called. There was no violence on Thursday following Wednesday's clash between picketers and riot police in Rio de Janeiro. Governor Leonel Brizola said an investigation of the police action on Wednesday which left a dozen persons injured in front of the central post office in downtown Rio would be carried out. He warned that if police were shown to have precipitated the violence they would be punished.

Strike leaders vowed to continue the work stoppage despite the firings and there were no meetings between strikers and post office officials held on Thursday increasing the possibility of a long strike loom larger. The movement began in Belo Horizonte on Tuesday and spread throughout the nation. The post office says postal workers already have been given substantial raises this year. The workers allege gains were not incorporated into their paychecks, part of the accord which was signed after a strike earlier this year which also shut down mail deliveries throughout Brazil.

'CHINESE MAFIA' MEMBER LINKED TO HEROIN TRAFFIC

PY182021 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1631 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 18 Oct (EFE) -- The detention in Sao Paulo of Chen Kuang, a Chinese accused of trafficking in heroin and a presumed member of the Chinese Mafia, has allowed the Brazilian police to intensify investigations of the international routes of this drug traffic in Brazil. The police reported today that Chen, who used to reside in Paraguay and who was detained in February with 330 grams of heroin from Thailand, could be a member of one of the groups of the Chinese Mafia that since 1981 have been leading gangs of traffickers and extortionists in Brazil.

The police added that at the time of Chen's detention, 5.5 kg of heroin were found under a bush in the district of Guaruja in Sao Paulo. This is the largest amount of this drug seized so far in all Latin America. The drug was hidden by an Indonesian sailor who arrived at the port of Santos in Sao Paulo State aboard the ship Barber Mennot. This sailor, who was detained in Bangkok by the U.S. antidrug police, confessed that he was paid $30,000 for bringing the drug from Thailand to Brazil. Because he could not find the contacts who should have been waiting for him, he decided to bury the drug, and on returning to Thailand he drew a map of where the drug had been buried for several Thai traffickers. The Brazilian police wanted to detain important traffickers in Guaruja, but the operation was frustrated when news of the detention of the sailor was published several days ago.

According to police sources, the traffickers who were to have picked up the heroin are using the same routes in Brazil as those used by the cocaine traffickers, and to bring in the drug they pay sailors on cargo ships or Chinese or Japanese petroleum tankers.

U.S. OFFICIAL REFUTES STATEMENTS ON ACCORD ORIGIN

PY230159 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2345 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. Charge d'Affaires George Jones today denied the statements by Attorney Pablo Rodriguez, who stated to a magazine that the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy originated in the U.S. Department of State.

Reporter Jose Francisco Contreras is now giving us details on the statements made by the U.S. diplomat. Jose Francisco, good afternoon.

[Begin relay] Good afternoon. The National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy is entirely Chilean, and the U.S. Government has nothing to do with its origin and development. This emphatic statement was made by U.S. Charge d'Affaires George Jones, who was asked this afternoon about the statements made by Attorney Pablo Rodriguez to a national magazine. According to the above-mentioned magazine, Rodriguez stated that the National Accord originated in the U.S. Department of State and that the latter will not cooperate with the Chilean opposition parties as long as they do not show unity.

In this regard, the U.S. charge d'affaires stated that the statements made by Pablo Rodriguez are absolutely untrue. Concerning the Accord, we had absolutely nothing to do with it, Jones said. It is entirely Chilean, and we just expressed our opinion. However, we had nothing to do with its inception and its drafting. Concerning the statements made by Pabro Rodriguez on alleged U.S. assistance to the opposition parties in Chile, the U.S. diplomat stated: We are a foreign government and we have not given, we are not giving, and we will not give any type of assistance to any Chilean political party, either progovernment or from the opposition.

Afterward, George Jones stated that he is not willing to engage in polemics with Attorney Pablo Rodriguez and that the actions and meetings held to conclude the National Accord were almost public. Jones stated that all the drafting took place here in Santiago. How can it be said that it was the doing of the Department of State? Jones added that there are persons who want their viewpoints accepted, and, therefore, they are willing to say anything.

The U.S. charge d'affaires went to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon where Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle reported that the bill on the Mataveri project has been approved by the Junta and ratified by the executive branch and that it will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE soon. Good afternoon. [end relay]

JUNTA MEMBER DENIES 'POSSIBLE RESIGNATION'

PY230152 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Lieutenant General Cesar Raul Benavides categorically denied his possible resignation as member of the Government Junta for health reasons. The junta member made this statement at the end of a meeting of the Legislative Branch at the Diego Portales Building.

[Begin Benavides recording] I have not heard about that before; I am perfectly well, fulfilling all my duties. I constantly appear before the junta and participate in all junta activities, and I have (?not stopped) carrying out any other activities in order to fulfill my duties. This is my current situation. [end recording]

General Benavides explained that he had undergone some medical tests but that he is perfectly well.

[Begin Benavides recording] My health is perfectly sound. However, there is a law -- Law No 14, Article No 2 -- which grants the president of the republic the power to replace [words indistinct] when he considers it appropriate. I have heard nothing about this. [end recording]

When he was asked about the visit Pope John Paul II will make to our country, General Benavides said that it will be of a great spiritual help. It is excellent news for all Chileans, he added.

PCCH SECRETARY CALLS FOR ANTI-PINOCHET COALITION

PY221531 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1457 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) Secretary General Luis Corvalan has called for the creation of a broad coalition of Chilean democratic forces in order to oust the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. In an interview carried today in the newspaper of the Communist Party (SED) of the GDR NEUS DEUTSCHLAND, Corvalan affirmed that the fascist regime is going through one of its most difficult periods and that the days of national protest have created a new situation.

The PCCh wants to democratize the entire structure of the state, including the Armed Forces, and to reactivate the national economy, the Chilean communist leader said. In his view, the document signed by 11 political parties, known as National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, has created serious problems for Pinochet and the Armed Forces. The Chilean communist leader noted, however, that the new developments will produce a confrontation between the dictatorship and the people, who will rise up en masse. He pointed out that the mobilization of society under the leadership of the Workers National Committee (CNT), following the principles of peaceful demonstrations and civil disobedience, will contribute to fulfilling the proposed democratic objectives.

Corvalan also noted that the proposal to call for a national strike of all sectors, to create a situation of ungovernability, has broad support in the ranks of the opposition. He also mentioned the possibility of the communists cooperating with the military, excluding Pinochet, and accused imperialism of trying to impede a progressive solution in Chile, favoring a cosmetic solution to protect its own interests.

Speaking about the forms of struggle, Corvalan recalled that even though in September 1970 the PCCh pronounced itself in favor of peaceful forms of struggle, these forms were and are always different in style, and this style has not always been peaceful. In his opinion, the people's alternative is not between peaceful or violent means but between struggling against the tyranny or not.

Corvalan insisted on theneed to unite all forces of the opposition, from the left to the right, in order to achieve the main goal of toppling the dictator. He added that a confrontation will be the quickest way to end the tyranny and destroy fascism so that a new era of profound changes in the structure of the state can then be opened.

Finally, Corvalan pointed out that a struggle for supremacy is going on in the ranks of the opposition among the financial oligarchy, the proletariat, and the intermediate levels of society, each sector bying to take over the leadership of the social mobilization and eventually the country's government.

MILITARY, CIVIL INSTALLATIONS TIGHTEN SECURITY

PA221914 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez today urged the rebel groups that have not signed a truce with the government or have broken it to join in the country's political activities.

The guerrilla movement has shown with attacks like the recent one on an Armenia military command that it is capable of massive and useless sacrifices, Parejo Gonzalez said, adding that the rebels should take advantage of the favorable conditions the government is currently offering and join the political process.

The minister issued this call to the rebels after attending a Security Council meeting today at which Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro and Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe were also present.

During that meeting the Security Council discussed the latest acts of violence that have shaken Colombia, particularly the attack the rebels staged against the Cisneros Engineers Battalion in Armenia, central Colombia, early last Saturday. Four military men, three rebels, and a civilian were killed in that action.

According to Parejo Gonzalez, the attempted occupation of that military garrison was an act of boldness by the rebels. He added that the government will continue to adopt measures to guarantee public order.

Subversives, he added, must stop attacking institutions and sacrificing precious human lives and join the reconciliation program.

The state intelligence services revealed that the rebels' aim was to seize the equipment, arsenal, vehicles, and helicopter of Armenia's Cisneros Battalion. However, the military personnel stationed at the post prevented this.

The attemps by the M-19 (19 April Movement), Ricardo Franco Front (a splinter group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC), and the Quintin Lame (Indian guerrilla) group were thwarted by the Cisneros Battalion troops, said an official source.

However, during today's Security Council session it was agreed to tighten security around military garrisons and government offices.

OPPOSITION TO ABSTAIN FROM GOVERNMENT FUNCTION

PY221912 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Oct 85 p 8

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] In a closed-door session held last night, the liberal party's political board issued a decision that urges Liberal Party board members and legislators to withdraw from the national democratic process. It also issued other guidelines for a new line of conduct.

The Borgos faction of the Liberal Party also urges party authorities to abstain from attending any official protocol ceremony until the party board meets on 24 October, at which time they will decide on the definitive steps to be taken during the election process launched on 20 October after the municipal elections.

At the end of the Liberal Party meeting, Joaquin Atilio Burgos said these drastic measures had been adopted because "the Liberal Party has charged that there were serious irregularities during the municipal elections in some voting areas, particularly in Coronel Oviedo where it complained that Liberal Party representatives were not allowed to participate in the final ballot count.

Upon reasserting the charges made on 20 October in Coronel Oviedo, Liberal Party Secretary General Carlos Ferreira Ibarra said yesterday that Education Minister Carlos Ortiz Ramirez is lying." The education minister had noted that the elections in Coronel Oviedo were carried out in a "completely normal" atmosphere, thus rejecting the charges of the Liberal Party leader.

Ferreira Ibarra noted on 20 October that at the end of the elections the heads of the voting tables took the ballot boxes, left the voting tables, and one after the other gathered in the municipal common room. In so doing, they categorically violated Law No 886, which stipulates that the counting of ballots must be done at the voting tables." He also said Liberal Party observers were not allowed to participate in the ballot counting.

Ferreira Ibarra added that "the education minister is lying. I have eyewitnesses to prove that indeed there were irregularities,that there was fraud." He noted that some of these eyewitnesses were Government Delegate Francisco Bogado, Education Ministry Secretary General Eutimio J. Franco and Deputy Dionisio Balbuena.

It must be noted that the final result of the ballot counting showed that in Coronel Oviedo the Colorado Party obtained 17,128 votes, the Radical Liberal Party 2,455, and the Liberal Party only 355 votes. Ferreira Ibarra said "our party had 5,460 registered voters."

BRIEFS

JAN-AUG EXPORT FIGURES--The Customs House has reported that Paraguayan exports during the first 8 months of this year reached $250,774,053. This figure represents a 5.2 percent decrease compared to the same period last year. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Sep 85 p 11 PY]

AUGUST COST OF LIVING-- The Paraguayan Central Bank has reported that the cost of living in August rose 10 percent. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish

WAGNER TO MEET ECUADORAN, CHILEAN MINISTERS

PY222214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources in Lima today stated that Foreign Minister Allan Wagner will make a 3-day official visit to Ecuador beginning next Thursday and that the Peruvian Government attaches special importance to that visit because it will serve to iron out the differences arising from old border conflicts. Wagner told the local press that at the invitation of his Ecuadoran counterpart, Edgar Teran, they will hold talks in Quito on the restriction of arms purchases in Latin America and will sign agreements on irrigation in border areas, on the struggle against drug trafficking, and on cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation.

Wagner -- the first Peruvian foreign minister that Ecuador has invited in several decades because of rivalries going back to an old border dispute -- said that the most important agreement to be signed will be the one covering the implementation of a binational irrigation project covering the border areas of Puyango, Ecuador and Tumbes, Peru. The project came to a standstill 10 years ago and was reactivated when Wagner accepted Teran's invitation to discuss agreements seeking to improve relations between the two countries for the benefit of their border towns. A diplomatic source stated that this time the foreign ministers have not scheduled discussions on contentious issues such as setting pending landmarks.

Concerning the Peruvian proposal to restrict arms expenditures in Latin America in order to allocate more funds to development, Wagner said that this will also be an important issue to be discussed with Teran. However, the talks will be less specific than the ones he will hold next month in Arica with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, because President Augusto Pinochet has definitely accepted a proposal by his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Garcia, in that regard. Wagner added that it will be a conversation in which we intend to establish some guidelines on how to conduct these negotiations and the procedures to be followed. Wagner also stated that the goal is to initiate a negotiating process with Chile on arms purchases, a process that is to spread to other countries in the region until a regional agreement on this matter is reached.

Diplomatic observers recalled that in the past Peru had border disputes with Chile as well as with Ecuador. That constant lack of confidence on both sides of the border led the countries to embark upon an arms race. Experts feel that in the event that an accord on the restriction of military expenditures is reached, the three nations will be better able to meet the problems hindering their development, leaving aside their suspicions and ensuring lasting peace along their borders.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RIGHTS OF SEAS CONVENTION

PY221559 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner today said he believes the convention on the rights of the seas should be signed.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Would you kindly tell us why you have said the convention on the rights of the seas should be signed?

[Wagner] I have already said that I am convinced the convention on the rights of the seas is the outcome of exhaustive internal negotiations which have yielded reasonable and convenient results and which were promoted by Peru and signing countries of the Santiago Declaration.

However, there are some in Peru who believe otherwise. Although I respect their opinion, I believe that beyond disagreements over legal matters, such as whether the Peruvian Constitution or the Santiago Declaration established a 200-mile territorial sea -- which was not established in those texts although some respectable individuals believe otherwise -- we should study our national interest in this regard because there already is an international law on the right of the seas. [end recording]

ALVA CASTRO MEETS VISITING PRC HEALTH MINISTER

PY221512 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro and PRC Public Health Minister Cui Yueli today held a meeting during which they exchanged information in the field of holistic medicine. During the meeting they discussed the need for a more direct participation of citizens in primary health care programs, and particularly on the need for using more medicinal herbs to prevent illness.

KIDNAPPED SPANISH BUSINESSMAN FREED; 5 ARRESTED

PY221108 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Jose Ostaycohea Arrarte, a Spanish industrialist who was kidnapped 6 days ago, was released today by policemen when a special police squad created to fight kidnappers raided a house in the heavily populated district of Villa El Salvador, a Lima suburb, and arrested five of his kidnappers. The five kidnappers, two of whom sustained gunshot wounds, were armed with submachine guns, revolvers, grenades, and high-caliber ammunition. The police squad surprised the kidnappers giving them no time to react, a report says. The officer who supervised the operation said this group may have perpetrated at least three other kidnappings, which have not yet been cleared up because relatives of the victims, fearing reprisals, did not report the kidnappings to the police. The following people have been kidnapped in the past 2 weeks: Alejandro Muncher, an industrialist; L. Txaos Siu Lai, a young member of a wealthy Asian family; Oswaldo Trelles, the owner of a chain of supermarkets; and Maria Grazia de Gugliota, the Italian wife of a wealthy industrialist. Police have admitted having heard of similar kidnappings of businessmen and children of wealthy families, which have gone unreported; the respective families have preferred to hire the services of specialized foreign agencies. In the face of the wave of kidnappings, the Peruvian Government a month ago was forced to create a special police squad charged with stopping this crime. According to police estimates, 83 kidnappings have taken place thus far in 1985, and there were 127 cases in 1984. In most cases, the hostages were released after the families paid large ransoms to the kidnappers.

CRP TERRORISTS TAKE OVER RADIO STATION

PY181901 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1622 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (EFE) -- The self-styled Revolutionary People's Command [CRP -- Commando Revolucionario del Pueblo] today took over the local radio station 1160 and broadcast a message that lasted a few minutes. The group overpowered the radio's personnel using pistols, broadcast the message, and painted the walls with the CRP acronym. The assailants did not behave rudely and were very kind, Carlos Otero, the station manager, said. The group was made up of three young men and a young woman. They were nervous and well dressed, Otero said.

The CRP attacked the offices of the news agency EFE in Lima on 19 July forcing it to broadcast a subversive message.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE CREATED FOR RECONSTRUCTION

F1221940 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1544 GMT 21 Oct 85

[text] Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government has created a financial affairs committee that will function as a consultative and participative organ of the National Reconstruction Commission, it was reported today by the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit. The new committee will be charged with National Reconstruction Commission, created by presidential decree on 3 October 1985. Its principal task is to match the need for financial resources for reconstruction with available resources and with those that can be generated for this purpose. It will focus the action taken by all sectors to promote, obtain, and mobilize domestic and foreign financial resources.

President Miguel de la Madrid will preside over the committee, which will consist of the heads of all government agencies and entities with responsibilities related to matters the committee is to deal with, and of representatives of the public and private sectors.

ARGENTINA OFFERS CASH AWARD FOR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

FL221734 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- On behalf of the Argentine people and its president, Argentine Public Works Minister Roberto Tomasini has presented to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid the total amount of the Prince Asturias Award to help earthquake victims. During a ceremony held at Los Pinos presidential residence and where the 1.5-million-pesetas award was presented, Tomasini told the Mexican head of state that donation of the entire amount of the prize shows the Argentine people's solidarity with the Mexican people and that they are feeling the painful times Mexicans presently are going through.

In addition to the prize, he also handed a letter to President Miguel de la Madrid from Argentine President Raul Alfonsin in which he expresses his solidarity with the Mexican people. This letter says that Argentina has created a solidarity committee which has requested all provinces to cooperate with material and human resources aimed at rebuilding Mexico City.

The Argentine public works minister heads a group of technicians from that country who will contact Mexican authorities to offer their help in rebuilding the areas affected by the earthquake. The delegation is composed of experts in drinking water distribution, treatment of local waters, communications, hospital equipment, and earthquake disaster prevention and planning.

At the end of the event, Argentine Ambassador to Mexico Facundo Suarez explained that the Argentine people had spontaneously collected money in every province and corner of the country and that Mexico had already received the first $250,000. More money will continue to be sent by the Argentine people, he said. The ambassador said that the Mexican people have helped Argentina before and that this is only payment of an honor debt between the countries.

Japan To Continue Aid

FL230054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0005 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The earthquake committee of the Japanese Democratic Liberal Party will recommend to Japan's private banks that they give Mexico facilities to renegotiate its foreign debt, which totals $10 billion. [figure as received] When he made this announcement the president of the earthquake committee, Yutaka Takeyama, said he will exhort the private banks to give more financial aid to Mexico to speed up the work of rebuilding schools, hospitals, and governmental buildings.

Following a working visit to the Federal District, the Japanese official said he thought that financial aid from the Japanese banking industry will be constant, adding that an effort to repair material damages had been made with an initial contribution of $250 million and a $50-million credit for emergency purchases, while his party is taking up a public collection to collect 200 million yen, which is about $500,000, to send to Mexican earthquake victims.

SENATE FINANCE COMMISSION VIEWS FOREIGN DEBT

FL220330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Despite the fact that Mexico is suffering from a serious economic crisis which has been worsened by the recent earthquake, it maintains absolute control over its productive forces, the Mexican Senate Foreign Relations Commission has said. It also said that Mexico has never lost control of its foreign debt, but that the creditor nations are about to lose control because of their excessive demands, which include payments that are not ethical and do not correspond to the real ability to pay of such developing countries as Mexico. It said prudence must be practiced at the world level so that there can be an initial reaction to a problem that goes beyond national governments and has become a serious problem for international financial organizations.

4 LEFTIST PARTIES URGE DEBT PAYMENT SUSPENSION

PA202345 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 16 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Mexico's leading leftist parties and a number of minor ones called Tuesday for the "total suspension" of payments on the foreign debt because it is leading the country's "financial bankruptcy."

Four parties signed a statement that was read in Congress backing the Declaration of Montevideo, signed last Saturday, which calls the region's foreign debt the "heaviest economic yoke on Latin America since the beginning of independence."

The four parties -- the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), the Mexican Workers Party (PMT), the Socialist Workers Party (PST) and the Popular Socialist Party (PPS) -- said last week's International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting in Seoul "defrauded" the expectations of the Latin American nations and peoples for a change in attitude by creditor nations on payment problems.

The statement said Latin American foreign debt is "unpayable" because of current conditions imposed on the countries by the IMF. Payment of the debt would create a great risk for peace and democracy in the region, it said.

At a press conference earlier in the day, the parties -- less the PPS, but with the addition of the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) -- said they are joining forces and will organize a number of events so that the government will enact a decree that "immediately suspends" interest and service payments on the nation's 96-billion-dollar external debt while more "appropriate" alternatives are looked for.

They also warned of imminent danger if the government accepts fresh loans, which they said would lead to further and harsher austerity programs.

PSUM President Pablo Gomez said Latin American countries have been afraid to suspend payments on their debt, but if they were to form a common front there would be "very little the United States could do." But the congressional leader of the conservative National Action Party (PAN) said the foreign debt could be paid off if the government's budget were "cleansed" of the ruling party's political apparatus and of corruption.

PAN leader Jesus Gonzalez Schmal estimated that the maintenance of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), of the multitude of organizations affiliated with it, of PRI electoral campaign funds and national and international public relations costs to the party total at least one trillion pesos. He said this accounts for one-eighth of the budget.

In addition, Gonzalez Schmal said that if bid-rigging on state contracts were abolished, internal resources were better harnessed, bureaucracy were cut back and inflation curbed, enormous savings could be achieved.

The parties at the press conference said government corruption and capital flight are the main reasons for the nation's foreign debt.

PMT President Heberto Castillo said public opinion would definitely be in favor of suspending payments on the foreign debt. He said the nation is losing its great resource -- petroleum -- without enjoying its possible benefits.

Next week the group has organized a "national forum" where all interested people can express their opinions on the subject.

Socialist Party Leader Comments

FL220306 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- There is an international consensus that debtor countries such as Mexico cannot continue indefinitely to be exporters of capital, the secretary general of the opposition Mexican Socialist People's Party, Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, has said. He stated that the imperialists have realized that all the debtor countries, especially those of Latin America, refuse to follow the policies imposed by the IMF because of their grave repercussions on the social and economic life of their peoples. He said that despite the fact that those in charge of the economic cabinet have said Mexico will meet its obligations and does not want a moratorium, it is evident that the country urgently needs to employ its resources in national reconstruction following the devastating earthquake. Finally, he said the resources the country needs for national reconstruction should be obtained through tax reform that places a progressive tax on capital and on the profits of national and foreign firms.

DEL VALLE REFUSES TO APPOINT SPADAFORA COMMISSION

PA230135 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 0120 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] President Eric Arturo del Valle issued the following communique to the citizenry today:

Due to various letters I have received from Dr Hugo Spadafora'a relatives, and given my respect for public opinion, I consider it necessary to state the following:

1. The national government reiterates its expressions of sorrow for the censurable homicide of Dr Hugo Spadafora and shares the sorrow which afflicts his esteemed family.

2. The Constitution of the Republic of Panama does not authorize the president of the republic to appoint or propose the appointment of investigating commisions; thus, the violation of such constitutional mandates would constitute the commission of a punishable crime.

3. The Justice Ministry is the only one with the competence to investigate crimes; therefore, the executive branch will not intervene in matters which are the sole competence of another state organization, whose independence must be respected. Consequently, I cannot grant the requests to create a special investigative commission.

4. The national government deplores the fact that Dr Hugo Spadafora's death has taken on political overtones and has been used to carry out actions clearly and openly aimed at provoking sedition.

5. The national government shares all the citizens' desire that the investigations being carried out by the Justice Ministry will lead to a clarification of events and the punishment of whoever is proven responsible.

[Signed] Eric Arturo del Valle, president of the Republic

NAVY SEIZES U.S. FISHING BOAT IN CHIRIQUI

PA190040 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The fishing craft Robert R, bearing the U.S. flag, has been seized by members of the Panamanian Defense Forces' Navy off Secas and Contreras Islands, Chiriqui jurisdiction. According to reports by the national Navy, the vessel, under the command of Captain (Warner Wilson Leyner), has been charged with illegal fishing in Panamanian waters. It has also been reported that the action aims at enforcing respect for Panama's territorial integrity and conserving natural resources. The vessel and its crew are in the custody of competent authorities for the pertinent investigation.

DEL VALLE ON PLANS TO SELL STATE-OWNED ENTITIES

PA220435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] A new health center in Santa Ana has been inaugurated by President Eric Arturo del Valle, who underscored that social improvements will be a priority of his administration. During his speech, the head of state also made an important announcement to the country.

[Begin Del Valle recording] Our government wants all the Panamanian people to receive the best health services. Let us continue to work as we have done here, because the joint efforts of the government, workers, citizens, private businesses, and the community will provide the best solution because it will be our own solution, it will be a Panamanian solution. [crowd shouts: Long live the president of the Republic!] [applause]

While listening to Dr Flavio Gomez' words, I thought about the large number of state-owned enterprises which are not really fulfilling their social or economic function. These enterprises will be sold during my administration, and the money will be used to strengthen education, health, and housing for the sectors which need it the most. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES LOWER PRICES ON STAPLES

PA181346 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 18 Oct 85 pp 1, A 6

[Text] Minister of Commerce and Industry Jose Bernardo Cardenas yesterday announced reductions in the prices of gasoline, liquid cooking gas, rice and milk.

Cardenas said that the price reductions were made based on a special study effected by his ministry, requested by President Del Valle.

Price reductions announced yesterday are as follow:

Rice, "special", from 38 cents a pound to 36 cents, a drop of 2 cents.

Rice, "first class", from 32 cents to 30 cents a pound, a reduction of 2 cents a pound.

Rice, "second class", from 28 cents to 26 cents, a 2 cent drop.

Rice, "popular", another two-cent reduction, from 20 to 18 cents a pound.

Milk, (evaporated) St Charles, and infants' milk Nan. The latter "Nan" will suffer a dip of 24 cents, from 99 cents to 75 cents. This comes in only one size.

Milk, St Charles (one size only), from 48 cents to 45 cents, a reduction of 3 cents. The price reduction of Nan became effective as of midnight last night, and St Charles will be effective at midnight Oct 31.

Following are the prices which will go into effect on gasoline on Tuesday, Oct 22: premium, from $2.28 to $2.24, and regular from $2.14 to $2.10, a reduction on each of 4 cents per gallon.

Price changes on liquid (cooking) gas are the following:

Twenty-five-pound containers will drop from $5.04 to $4.69, reduction of 25 cents.

Seventy-pound containers, from $11.66 to $10.81, drop of 85 cents.

One hundred-pound tanks, from $19.04 to $17.73, a reduction of $1.41.

The new prices on liquid gas became effective yesterday.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON BORGE VISA

PA222145 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos, like the acting president of Costa Rica, has stated that so far no official request for a visa has been received from Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge. Trejos said that the only thing he has received is a request from professors of the National University to process such a request.

A meeting on U.S. policy for Central America has been promoted in Costa Rica by the International Relations School of the National University.

Trejos was asked for his opinion on the statement made by Bernal Urbina Pinto, leader of the Free Costa Rica Movement, that his group would carry out a demonstration to prevent the arrival of the Sandinist leader. Trejos said that Urbina Pinto may say whatever he wants, he is entitled to that, the Constitution guarantees him that right. He noted, however, that if Borge does come we will have to see what kind of demonstration the Free Costa Rica Movement would carry out, because the leader of this movement has said that he would put his people on the streets and provoke violence if this was necessary.

Trejos said that he will have to wait until President Monge returns to know what he thinks about the arrival of Borge, who would come for a personal visit without bodyguards.

Trejos, who yesterday returned from the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Contadora Group, said that there are contradictions on what security means for each Central American country, but all governments have stated their points of view.

Trejos, who is moderately optimistic again, said that Costa Rica's role is to contribute to the signing of the peace act and to see that the control and verification mechanisms are implemented to achieve peace in the region. Trejos admitted, however, that it is very difficult to bring together the various points of view of the area's countries. He said, nevertheless, that it should be noted that the negotiations are not over yet.

The plenipotentiaries of Contadora will meet in Panama on 7, 8, and 9 November to try to find a way out of the differences that exist among the countries of the area. This is why for the next 2 weeks the Contadora Group will work to secure an agreement in order to advance with the negotiations, which according to plans should conclude on 20 November.

The acting minister said that Nicaragua and El Salvador agree that there should be a limit on armed strength, and for this reason he has suggested negotiations among the countries of the area.

Nicaragua's demand that the United States guarantee that there will be no invasion is not a subject for discussion by Contadora, the acting foreign minister said. What Contadora wants is to reduce the arms build-up among the countries of the area, in case that the peace act is signed.

He said that the peace act includes democratization rules, and for this reason he does not see what the United States has to do with Contadora because problems between Nicaragua and the United States must be settled in another forum.

Trejos said that if the peace act is not signed, it would not have been Contadora, but the Central American countries that would have failed because they would have proven that they are unable to get together to resolve their own problems. He cautioned, however, that Costa Rica would not be responsible for that failure since many Contadora aspects have nothing to do with our country.

In spite of everything, Trejos expects that the Contadora Group efforts in the next 2 weeks, prior to the plenipotentiaries meeting, will have positive results.

MONGE ARRIVES IN PUERTO RICO FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA201924 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge stressed the fraternal ties between Puerto Rico and that Central American country yesterday, and their struggle for peace and freedom. Luis Alberto Monge arrived in Puerto Rico for an official 3-day visit. Puerto Rican Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon, who welcomed Monge upon his arrival at the Luis Munoz Marin Airport, described the Costa Rican president as a patriot of democracy.

Monge, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, was accorded honors as a chief of state in a ceremony at the airport where the national anthems were played and flags were raised.

The Costa Rican president is making an official visit to San Juan because on Monday the Inter-American University will award him an honorary doctorate in law. Upon his arrival, a 14-year-old student gave Monge a copy of a poem by a Puerto Rican poet. The Costa Rican president reiterated the Costa Rican people and Government's solidarity with the Puerto Rican people over the recent tragedy as a result of a natural disaster.

Says Contadora 'Stagnant'

PA221701 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said yesterday that the Contadora process is stagnant and faces big obstacles. He insisted, however, that it is the only viable instrument for resolving the Central American political conflict.

Speaking at a news conference in La Fortaleza, the Puerto Rican government house, Monge complained that no prompt solution is in sight. I see the situation as always tense. It is always difficult to find political guidelines to resolve the problems we have. Unfortunately, he added, we have no other tool for negotiating a process toward harmony and peace in the region.

President Monge arrived in Puerto Rico last Saturday and yesterday received an honorary law degree from the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez agreed with Monge. He complained that it will be almost impossible to reach an agreement by 20 November, as the Contadora Group program has established.

The foreign ministers of the countries that comprise the Contadora Group set 20 November 1985 as the day when the negotiations will conclude.

Referring to the Contadora Group, Gutierrez said: I am less a prophet than President Monge, adding he is not sure that the conflict will be resolved quickly. Monge denied that the training being received by the Costa Rican Civil Guard from the U.S. Army means that the U.S. military presence in the region has increased. We are not going to get weapons of war, but we are going to improve our Civil Guard. Monge made this statement in announcing that he will not permit any further violation of Costa Rica's air space.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA PROCESS

PA221630 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Oct 85 p 8 A

[Interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez by Elberth Duran H.; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Duran] Some people suspect that the most recent version of the Contadora Document is prejudicial against our country and beneficial for Nicaragua. They claim that the origin of that suspicion is the Sandinists' willingness to sign it. Do you think there is any grounds for such an opinion?

[Gutierrez] Those are suspicions of individuals who are not familiar with the document's various versions, of individuals who are not familiar with the changes made and who do not know what happened at the most recent meetings in Panama. They are not aware of the notable improvements contained in the most recent version concerning verification and control. That is satisfactory to the point that the Nicaraguan Government abstained from commenting on the document because they claimed that they had not studied it sufficiently. They are the ones least capable of accepting what is established in the draft document, which calls for a system of supervision and control, a Central American system to which only democratic nations can adjust.

My view is that in this matter Nicaragua has the following options: Not signing the document, which is what I think will happen; or to sign it and not adhere to it because if it did it would have to organize its state democratically. Therefore, all that suspicion and distrust can only be based on one thing -- insufficient study of the document.

[Duran] How much do you think the very fast-paced political disturbances that have taken place in Panama in recent weeks affect the Contadora negotiating process, especially now, in this resolutory phase when deadlines have been set?

[Gutierrez] The Contadora countries are mediators. The system that is to be created does not refer to the internal regimes of the Contadora nations but to the isthmian countries. There is no question that the incidents that have taken place in Panama reflect the existence of an internal political problem there, but it affects that country's international prestige exclusively. Besides, there have been five changes of government of various natures in that country in the course of the peace-seeking process.

[Duran] In your view, are the procedures for verification and control included in the last draft sufficient? What conditions must be met by the countries comprising the verification and control commissions in order to provide maximum guarantees of their efficacy in carrying out these tasks?

[Gutierrez] In Panama, this week, we proposed several changes in the document designed to improve it. For instance, it was suggested, and in principle it was accepted, that the ad hoc verification and control commission for political matters whould receive annual reports from the isthmian governments on the fulfillment of the commitments made and that it should be possible to prepare reports when denunciations are made.

We want the security commission to be accorded simultaneous capacity in carrying out its duties; that is, as soon as commitments are signed, they should be implemented. More specifically, we are especially interested in seeing that the Salvadoran democratic process, which we have made a commitment to support, be accorded guarantees.

Some details are still missing, but we believe that the security supervision system, for instance, can be effective. Now, it must be acknowledged that certain problems must be solved. It cannot be denied that the system will entail high costs if it is to facilitate the commissioners' work, as well as that of the permanent Latin American secretary and the group of inspectors. In other words, a bureaucracy must be created if the system is to work and this bureaucracy must move throughout Central America to do its job. As a result of this, vehicles, helicopters, and other things are needed. All this is important because the Contadora Document cannot be merely a signed document; it represents the creation of an entire system. Offers have already been made for cooperation in financing it. All of this, however, must be ready, resolved, agreed on, and established before the document is signed.

[Duran] Are there any precedents in international law of a system with the characteristics that Contadora is promoting in Central America?

[Guiterrez] No. There is no doubt that, as former French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has said, "it is a bold new system." However, the Central American countries have repeatedly tried to create a regional security system. In 1907 they created something like this at a time marked by uncertainty, struggles, and war. It included the isthmian nations, Mexico, and the United States. So there are precedents in the area, but some of the details, of the forcefulness, cannot really be found in any other region. However, it is important to bear in mind that, unlike the situation in the past, the present project is not only a collective security system; Contadora is a system that entails the solution for three problems in the region: collective security, democratization, and economic and social development.

[Duran] Cuba and the United States are opposite forces that have variously demonstrated their strong presence and interests in the region. Would those governments also be willing to check their interventions in the isthmus as the document states?

[Gutierrez] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently told us at the United Nations that they would not sign anything but that if a Central American agreement were reached, they would act on the basis of that agreement. Although they have never been willing to sign a specific document on Contadora, they have always said they would act in accordance with what the group decides and whatever decision is made effective.

If either one decides to sign the document, that is up to them. It must be noted, however, that the Central American issue will be discussed by leaders Gorbachev and Reagan at their meeting in Geneva. That is important, because I think that the regional crisis includes an element of East-West confrontation.

[Duran] The other area countries have insisted that Nicaragua is the principal destabilizing factor in Central America because of its political system, the ideology of its leaders, and its extraordinary military capacity. In fact, these countries have repeatedly demanded that the course of the Sandinist revolution and its Marxist political program be rectified. As former President Jose Figueres claims, is this not perhaps a form of intervention by a group of states in the domestic affairs of another state?

[Gutierrez] Contadora calls for five democratically-organized countries to be involved in a security system. True, it exceeds the limits set by the traditional concepts of international law. If all nations accept this turly bold challenge, we will have notably advanced in the democratization of Central America and within a similar process under way in Latin America.

Look at the process of this type currently under way in the isthmus. If 25 years ago someone had mentioned four democratically-organized Central American countries, he would have termed it utopical. I hope Guatemala's passage to this level will be confirmed in November. I would love to see five democratic countries in Central America in the near future. Isn't this possible?

[Duran] According to THE WASHINGTON POST, a "secret State Department document claims that the United States pressured its isthmian allies into hardening the demands made within the Contadora process so as to make things more difficult for Nicaragua. For instance, they mentioned the subject of internal reconciliation, which is unquestionably one of the Sandinists' major problems. To be sure, at the foreign ministers' meeting in San Jose that was a key demand. Was it mere coincidence or was it, in fact, impossible to avoid a political demand of this kind from the United States?

[Gutierrez] It would seem that there are certain State Department officials who write documents labeled confidential or secret, only to publish them later in THE WASHINGTON POST or THE NEW YORK TIMES. I have half-jokingly told this many times to a number of U.S. officials. Now, I cannot help it if some U.S. bureaucrat claims credit for some of our positions -- held because we obviously had to fight for them -- or if he claims that he was the one who thought them up.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SURPRISE TRIP TO PANAMA REPORTED

PA230346 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] This evening, at approximately 2005 [0205 GMT], Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte left for Panama by air. This was learned unofficially. We will try and bring you more information regarding the Salvadoran president's departure for Panama this evening.

Reports of Trip Refuted

PA230427 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0407 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] We wish to clarify a report circulating to the effect that Salvadoran President Duarte left tonight at 2005 [0205 GMT] to meet with the other members of the commission in Panama in order to negotiate with the representatives of the guerrillas who are holding his daughter, Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, and her friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda.

Reliable sources said tonight that it is absolutely false that President Duarte has left the country. It has been said that Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes is still in Panama along with Abraham Rodriguez, who were expected to report at 1100 today on the status of the negotiations on the kidnapped daughter of the president. The entirely reliable sources have said that at no time has the president decided to leave the country with his family, as it has been repeatedly stated. It is false, they said, that President Duarte has any plans or has left the country to negotiate with the guerrillas about the kidnapping of his daughter. We are going to wait, they said, for the information that Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Abraham Rodriguez will bring as they are acting on behalf of the government and are in Panama.

TALKS ON INES DUARTE RELEASE HELD IN PANAMA

Panama May Accept Guerrillas

PA221331 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 22 Oct 85 p 20

[Text] Church dignitaries, two assistants to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas met yesterday in Panama City to negotiate the release of President Duarte's daughter, who was kidnapped by the guerrillas.

We are in a position to report that Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who arrived in Panama on Sunday; Communications Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes; and Abraham Rodriguez, a personal friend of President Duarte, are meeting in this capital with Salvadoran guerrillas in an effort to negotiate Ines Duarte's release.

Ines, 35, and her friend Ana Cecilia Villeda, 23, were kidnapped by a guerrilla commando on 10 September in San Salvador, leaving two bodyguards dead.

The source said that "they are negotiating a whole package now," referring to agreements that had been reached at the beginning of talks in El Salvador.

"I cannot elaborate because one of the conditions in the current negotiations is that no one say anything to the press," the source added.

It was also confirmed that Panama has expressed its willingness to receive up to 100 wounded Salvadoran guerrillas in exchange for Duarte's daughter. It was reported that there are several Salvadoran guerrilla leaders living in Panama and that one of them is Guillermo Ungo, who represents the rebels' political wing. Ungo returned to Panama on Saturday to participate in the negotiations, thereby cancelling a political tour through Europe, from where he returned to Panama.

Ungo Denies Link With Talks

PA222107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Panama City, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The civilian leader of the Salvadoran guerrillas, Guillermo Ungo, denied any intervention on his part in the negotiations for the release of the daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"I neither participated in the action nor am I involved in the negotiations," Ungo told ACAN-EFE, referring to the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte on 10 September and to the efforts underway to exchange her for Salvadoran prisoners.

Guillermo Ungo is the president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), a group of political parties allied to the FMLN. He has been residing in this capital for several years.

Journalistic sources reported that the rebel leader was taking part in the negotiations last Sunday and Monday in this capital with the participation of the Archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, and delegates of the Salvadoran Government.

However, Ungo affirmed that he had arrived in Panama today from a political tour of Europe, and that he was leaving for Costa Rica tomorrow to attend a seminar organized by the San Jose government.

"They want to get me involved in something I have nothing to do with," the FDR leader affirmed. The Archbishop of San Salvador arrived in Panama last Sunday in absolute secrecy, and there is no information available as to whom he met during his 2-day stay in this capital.

Discussions Held 20 Oct

PA230236 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] More than 48 hours ago, Panama became the host country for the final negotiations that could result in the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, abducted in San Salvador 4 weeks ago.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, arrived in Panama City on Sunday. Msgr Rivera y Damas and another Salvadoran priest were in Panama City at the same time as Abraham Rodriguez, a personal friend of the Salvadoran president, and Salvadoran Communications Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes. From the time of their arrival they stayed at the Marriott Hotel on the outskirts of Panama City.

Secret talks with duly authorized FMLN representatives began immediately. The FMLN representatives came to Panama to participate in this round of final negotiations. Due to the local and foreign press' insistence on approaching Msgr Rivera y Damas, Panamanian state security members decided to take him to an undisclosed location in Panama City. All the necessary measures that would guarantee the security and tranquillity of the Central American prelate were taken.

Televisora Nacional learned that today at approximately 0530, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, himself, accompanied Archbishop Rivera y Damas and his companion to the airport terminal. They were taken back to El Salvador in a Panamanian Air Force plane.

In Panama and in El Salvador a happy ending to this situation is expected in the next 24 hours. It was understood that the Salvadoran regime would accept several of the formal requests made by the FMLN combatants.

This morning Televisora Nacional reporters tried to approach Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega when he arrived at the airport. However, the commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces was emphatic when he said that he was not authorized to discuss the matter with the press. However, this station did confirm, through reliable sources, that Panamanian President Eric Arturo del Valle has been constantly consulted on these meetings and that he has given his consent to the presence of the parties involved in the kidnapping in the hopes of finding, in Panama, a way to overcome the difficult situation.

Gen Noriega's presence at the airport this morning and other information received by our news service have led us to think that Gen Noriega has been involved, personally and directly, in the negotiations to achieve the prompt release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, who was abducted in the company of a friend and under conditions that moved the Central American region because of the dramatic and tragic nature of the act in itself and because it involved the daughter of a president in office.

In conclusion, during a telephone call made to San Salvador, Televisora Nacional confirmed that the negotiations are about to conclude with a final and public agreement. At this moment it all depends on how soon the Salvadoran authorities reply to the requests made by the guerrilla front.

Rivera y Damas Returns Home

PA221900 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1828 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] There has been no information on the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran and her classmate Ana Cecilia Villeda in the past several hours.

San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas arrived before dawn today from Panama, where unofficial reports indicate he met with top rebel leaders. At this time the bishop is holding mass in the Church of Divine Providence and he has yet to issue a statement on his trip to Panama.

There is also no information on the return to El Salvador of Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and presidential envoy Abraham Rodriguez. A news conference scheduled for approximately 1130 was cancelled, sources at the presidency ministry revealed.

There is thus no information on the progress of the Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran case. The president's daughter was kidnapped on 10 September in southern San Salvador.

Bishop Says Document Signed

PA222337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas announced today that he had signed a document in Panama early this morning, presumably with the kidnappers of the daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte and delegates of the president.

He made the statement upon returning to the country today,during a public act in which the Episcopalian silver anniversary was being celebrated in a chapel of the Divine Providence Hospital in the western part of the Salvadoran capital.

However, the archbishop declined to give any details "for the time being" to newsmen, who accosted him asking him about the visit he made to Panama last Sunday accompanied by Jesuit priest Ignacio Ellacuria, rector of the Central American University (UCA).

Both have undertaken intense efforts in the past few weeks to gain the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte and her friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda, who have been held by a guerrilla command since last 10 September.

Also, it was learned today that Communications and Culture Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Abraham Rodriguez, respectively, traveled to Panama on Sunday as government delegates. A press conference was expected to be held at noon today on the part of both officials, but neither of them went to the presidential palace.

Both Rey Prendes and Rodriguez went to Panama last Sunday aboard the presidential plane, but up to now it is not known with whom they signed the agreement to which Archbishop Rivera referred. Meanwhile, there is speculation in local circles that the nonrelease of the hostages this past weekend was due to the opposition on the past of the ultrarightwing sectors.

Kidnap Negotiations Opposed

PA221932 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Oligarchic groups opposed to Napoleon Duarte continue to threaten and warn that the release of Christian Democratic official Ines Duarte must not be negotiated, while urging the Armed Forces not to support Duarte's efforts.

These differences between oligarchic sectors and Duarte, caused by the capture of Christian Democratic official Ines Duarte, have been revealed through the publication of extensive and threatening paid advertisements in local newspapers.

15 MILLION COLONES LOST IN TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

PA230128 (Clandestine) Radio Fabarundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] We have carried out acts of sabotage against 32 vehicles that did not heed the transportation stoppage orders. We caused the dictatorship over 15 million colones in losses during the successful 11th transportation stoppage. These 15 million colones will not be used in the military budget anymore. We are bleeding the puppet Army. Permanent sabotage is a legitimate weapon of the people.

FMLN REPORTS 654 ARMY CASUALTIES 1-18 OCT

PA211654 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Attention, much attention: Radio Venceremos will now give the number of casualties so far in October. We will give the number of casualties inflicted on the dictatorship during the first 18 days of October. These casualties include those inflicted during the attack on the Armed Forces Military Training Center, CEMFA, in La Union, where we inflicted 272 casualties. We also include casualties inflicted in the operation against the Amatillo customs post in La Union Department and the two ambushes that were part of that operation and caused 36 casualties. We also include the 77 casualties inflicted on the recent operation carried out in Morazan that ended when the dictatorship's battalions left northern Morazan Department. We also include the casualties inflicted in ambushes during the national transportation stoppage that lasted 14 days. The total number includes casualties during attacks on minor positions of the Army throughout the national territory.

Attention, in the first 18 days of October, we inflicted 654 casualties on the troops of the puppet Army. In this way, we are proving that our guerrilla units throughout the country are correctly implementing the strategic guidelines of our general command. The strategic military plans of our vanguard have just begun to be implemented and the actions of the guerrillas and the organized people are already being felt throughout the territory. The 654 casualties in just 18 days is telling U.S. imperialism that its counter-insurgency plans have failed. The blow against the CEMFA in La Union, the constant increasing activity of our urban commandos in the cities, the destabilization of the local power in a large part of the national territory, the control of roads whenever and for as long as we want; all of this means victory for the strategic plans of the FMLN. These victories will increase. The people are getting organized. In every production or education center, in urban and rural areas, the people are getting organized against the gringo plans. Everyone fight criminal Duartism!

VENCEREMOS DENOUNCES 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' SCHEME

PA201744 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] We will now read an intelligence report on the psychological war scheme promoted by the Napoleon Duarte regime and the puppet Army. The report in our hands indicates that the puppet Army's General Staff will step up the so-called psychological war in the next few days. The S-5 of the Armed Forces General Staff, which is also known as the Department of Political and Psychological War, is tasked with carrying out that psychological war. Colonel Pena Arbaiza heads the S-5; we will refer to him later.

The Department of Psychological War aims to establish an information and propaganda mechanism for the exclusive use of the Armed Forces. To this end, the Army will soon receive mediumwave, modulated frequency devices with greater power than currently existing stations in the country. In addition, it will receive loudspeakers to be installed in aircraft to carry out propaganda mainly in FMLN-controlled areas. That department is recruiting and hiring attorneys, journalists, political science graduates, sociologists, etc. to establish technical and political editorial teams to prepare radio and television programs.

The report states that Colonel Pena Arbaiza, who until recently was the military attorney for the Salvadoran Embassy in Honduras, was tasked with mounting a farce in which a so-called Commander Lobo appeared in a video program claiming responsibility for the assassination of Monsignor Romero in which he also involved FMLN leaders.

We will now discuss the ineffectiveness of the psychological war scheme being implemented by the enemy within the framework of the counterinsurgent war. The so-called psychological war is an essential component within the councerinsurgent plan designed by the United States. Millions of dollars have been invested to promote it. The psychological war concept consists of operations and activities aimed at influencing the state of mind of adversaries or potential adversaries to win them over or make them give up their efforts. In the Army, as we said, the organization tasked with implementing the psychological war is the Department of Political and Psychological War of the General Staff, also known as the S-5. However, the psychological war scheme is promoted not only by the Army but also by the government. It is aimed at FMLN combatants and members of the population at large considered to be adversaries. To foster its scheme through propaganda, the regime has used all available media in the country, that is, more than 50 radio stations, 5 television channels, and 4 newspapers. In addition, it has also used aircraft and soldiers themselves to distribute pamphlets containing government and Armed Forces propaganda in FMLN-controlled areas.

However, the psychological war does not only consist of propaganda and sending soldiers to distribute pamphlets [word indistinct] in peasant areas.

All CIA manuals coldly refer to terror as an essential element within the psychological war scheme. Dozens of mutilated bodies left for the public to see is also part of the so-called psychological war. The entire psychological war apparatus -- propaganda as well as terror aspects -- has become stronger with the installation of the Christian Democratic Party in power. In addition to already existing participants, the Ministry of Culture of Adolfo Rey Prendes, Radio Cadena Libertad headed by Napoleon Duarte's daughter Ines Guadalupe Duarte, and Channel 12 Television have joined. There is talk about the incorporation of additional technical and human resources.

Meanwhile, the government's terrorist line has toughened and become more sophisticated and systematic. In the countryside, there are mass captures [word indistinct] and bombings of the civilian population, soldiers disguised as guerrillas are instilling terror. In the cities, captures, kidnappings, and murders have become more selective. All of these events are aimed at affecting the state of mind of their adversaries, that is, the population, to make them give up their objectives and change the current status quo.

During each period, U.S. advisers insist on [word indistinct] alleged mass desertions from the FMLN. We all recall efforts by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] in that regard. However, Yankee advisers noticed that such propaganda was aimed only at FMLN combatants and that there was a need for a more integral [word indistinct], a plan to exert great influence on the population at large. During this period, U.S. advisers decided that the so-called psychological war should focus on FMLN sabotage to make revolutionary forces appear as terrorist forces operating against the people. In keeping with this, Coprefa and Rey Prendes' ministry stated that while the subversion is destroying, the Armed Forces are building, and that the terrorist hordes -- guided by a destructive campaign -- have carried out various activities.

Within the psychological war scheme, the U.S. advisers, the dictatorship, and the Army seek the following objectives: First, they want to influence the morale of the FMLN members; second, they want to confuse the people to neutralize them or to drag them into their project; and third, they want to improve the morale of their own forces. Have the Yankee advisers achieved these objectives? It is obvious that they have not. The psychological war is a resounding failure. Far from decreasing, the FMLN force constantly increases. The people's discontent and dislike of the government is increasingly greater. The demoralization among the government army's soldiers is also increasing.

Why has the psychological war failed despite the efforts and the millions invested in it? The psychological war scheme tries to make the people believe that there is a democratic process under way, that the Armed Forces defend this democratic process, and that they are successful in that mission. It wants to establish that the FMLN is a divided, demoralized terrorist force in the process of defeat. With this, they want to move to the next conclusion: that it is not worthwhile to fight because there is a democratic process and that a terrorist force being defeated should not be supported.

Nevertheless, despite the massive government propaganda and the more than 50,000 Salvadorans brutally assassinated, the struggle continues and the people continue to join the struggle. The government and the Army are increasingly condemned by the people.

The causes that brought about the war, the causes that made thousands of Salvadorans take up weapons, and the causes that lead the people to fight not only continue but have become deeper. The unjust system continues intact and as long as it continues, no psychological war will be successful. How can the people believe in a democratic process when they witness the most brutal repression, the government's refusal to accept the people's demands, and such actions as the military storming of a civilian hospital? How can the people feel anything but repudiation for an Army that destroys their crops and houses and that bombs and kills? The FMLN fighters are not mercenaries who fight for pay. We are peasants, workers, students, and teachers. We fight for the people's demands. We are part of the people and we feel the support and affection of the people. The FMLN fighters will never give up our objectives.

The FMLN does not have 50 radio stations, 6 television stations, or 4 newspapers. The FMLN has two radio stations. Its written and oral propaganda is distributed by the fighters who move about the country fighting and organizing the people. The FMLN does not wage a psychological war. It makes real proposals through propaganda. In this sense, the revolutionary propaganda is effective. It plays the role of guiding and organizing the people. It is even effective among the government Army's soldiers. The psychological war tells our fighters that the commanders are abroad, and that the Cubans and Russians issue the orders here. T his does not have any effect on our fighters because they see our leaders here directing the war. They have not seen a single Cuban or Russian. In our propaganda to the soldiers, we tell them that they are defending the interests of the rich, that the Army is directed by the Yankees, and that the officers mistreat the soldiers. We tell them to rebel and desert in view of this situation. What happens? the soldier hears these proposals, thinks, looks around him, and sees the Yankee advisers giving orders. He sees that he is sent to protect factories and farms of the rich. He sees officers mistreating him and his companeros. Then, the soldier concludes that what the FMLN says is true and he deserts.

The U.S. CIA and the designers of the psychological war have unsuccessfully tried to destroy Radio Venceremos. In order to better illustrate the failure of the pyschological war and the regime's fear of our propaganda, we will give the following example. The Army prohibits soldiers from listening to the FMLN radio stations. They set up interference, place parallel stations, and so on. All of this is useless. However, we do not prevent our fighters from reading or listening to the enemy propaganda on the radio and television, or in newspapers and pamphlets. Instead, the enemy propaganda is discussed because one has to know the enemy in order to fight him. The psychological war scheme promoted by the government, the Army, and the U.S. advisers is a failure.

The psychological war is not going to fill the stomachs of the hungry, it will not provide shoes for bare feet, it will not solve children's malnutrition, and it will not solve the people's grave health and education problems. Those causes which gave rise to the conflict, to the war, are not solved or eliminated by the psychological war like magic. Precisely to achieve the solution of these problems and to achieve their historic demands, the people join and carry out the popular war without giving up their objective, which is the construction of a new society.

ROSAS CHAVEZ CALLED 'ADVOCATE OF WEALTHY'

PA230012 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] At the end of his homily this Sunday, Msgr Rosas Chavez prayed for three wishes. In expressing his wishes, he clearly revealed to our people the peace he seeks and for who he prays. The people no longer doubt that Rosas Chavez is only interested in the peace of the mighty; that his only concern is the family of theupper class. To him, the humanization of the conflict means respect for the officials of the genocidal government and their families.

In the homily this Sunday, the people saw much clearer that for Rosas Chavez, the peace of the workers, the peasants, the employees, the students, and the teachers, means nothing. The workers' poverty wages, the poverty in which our people are living, the death squads, and the fear and desperation of our people stirred by this regime of oppression and exploitation constitutes neither violence nor the nonexistence of peace for Rosas Chavez.

With evident complicity, he omitted the kidnapping of nine high school students by Duarte's death squads last week. He also ignored the capture of farmworkers Jose Antonio Rodriguez, Jose Aquiles Quintanilla, and Humberto Rivera. Nor did he mention the machinegunning of university student Jose Napoleon Ruiz on 8 October, nor the murder of professor Julio Cesar Pleytez on 11 October.

Rosas Chavez is also not concerned about the families evicted from their homes by violence in the lower sector of Guazapa Hill and other areas in the country.

Rosas Chavez is the advocate of the wealthy before God; he is the pharisee who rents his garments when the peace of his friends, the mighty ones, is disturbed, those who have always brought violence unto the people.

To the people, however, it is now quite clear which interests the modern pharisee defends. The people know how to recognize their true pastors. They people can also recognize those who pretend to act as mediators to favor the system of oppression and exploitation affecting our people. To the people it is clear that no one can be judge and jury at the same time, and in that respect, the compromises of Rosas Chavez with the established system exclude him from any mediating role in the Salvadoran conflict.

GUATEMALA

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN QUICHE; 18 KILLED

PA201904 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2122 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Oct (DPA) -- In a bulletin issued today, the Army reported that in a clash between a military patrol and a guerrilla group in Nebaj, Quiche Department, 250 km northwest of Guatemala City, 2 Army officers, 6 soldiers,and 10 guerrillas were killed.

The clash took place at noon yesterday when the military patrol made contact with the guerrilla group in that remote, mountainous region where the guerrillas operate.

According to the military bulletin, the dead officers were 25-year-old Lieutenant Bonifacio De Leon and 19-year-old Second Lieutenant Julio Roberto Ibarra. Commander "Patricia," two other women, and seven male guerrillas were killed.

The official communique reported that the military units tried to save the life of Commander"Patricia," who led the subversive group, but they were unable to quickly bring her out of the remote region due to the rough terrain. The Army also reported six wounded soldiers. Before she died, Commander"Patricia" said that several wounded guerrillas were taken away by the group.

Guerrilla actions have increased in the last few weeks with clashes in Quiche and Peten (in northern Guatemala), the southwestern coast,and areas near Atitlan Lake.

MEJIA VICTORES SAYS NICARAGUA 'NO PROBLEM'

PA180137 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 17 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Nicaragua is not a problem for Guatemala's democratization, because the democratization process is already underway in our country, General [Oscar] Mejia Victores said in his latest news conference.

Regarding Nicaragua affecting other countries, Mejia Victores said: That is a question to be answered by Nicaragua's neighbor countries; as for Guatemala, Nicaragua represents no problem. He added that in any event, his government respects the peoples' self-determination, and that this has been his policy since he assumed power.

Asked if he thought that Nicaragua provides weapons and support to the guerrillas in our country, Gen Mejia Victores said that he does not believe so. He added: That belongs to the past, and the past is gone.

Mejia Victores admitted the existence of subversive outbreaks in various parts of the country, particularly in the highlands and along the southern coast. However, he said that the Army continues patro ling those areas. He added that Guatemala is a large and mountainous country, and therefore, it is easy for the guerrillas to hide and come out at specific places. Nonetheless, they are gradually falling under our control.

Regarding the Ecuadoran Government's decision to break relations with Nicaragua, Mejia Victores said that that government is free to exert its self-determination and make its own political decisions.

He added: Guatemala respects the decisions of other governments, since each country is free to do whatever it considers proper in its relations with other countries.

HONDURAS

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH NICARAGUA ARRANGED

PA180043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1851 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government announced today that it is negotiating with Nicaragua the exchange of prisoners.

The negotiations are being carried out in Managua, at Honduran Ambassador Isidro Tapia's initiative, and following instructions from the Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

Nicaragua seized various fishing boats and arrested approximately 14 fishermen, while Honduras has captured a small airplane and its pilot, which was skyjacked by five persons last month. Honduras learned unofficially that Nicaragua wanted to exchange prisoners and immediately issued instructions to its ambassador in Managua to handle all the details.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said today: "The Honduran authorities have not lost any time concerning the exchange of prisoners with Nicaragua and we have stepped up the necessary procedures for this, granting that Nicaragua is willing to do the same." Nicaragua and Honduras have exchanged prisoners twice this year.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT ANNOUNCED FOR ELECTION PERIOD

PA221943 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova was honored yesterday by Msgr (Geraldo Escarpone) and the Reverend (Zabaleta), member of the Catholic Church's Higher Order of Mercy that covers the entire hemisphere, in the city of La Paz. There, after rendering a special salute to the Armed Forces on their day, the president announced that within several days a general disarmament of the population will be carried out to include even the holders of gun permits, whose weapons will be returned to them after the elections.

The president also said that the Manchas Bravas [not further identified] and youth gangs will be suppressed to prevent them from obstructing the electoral process. He also predicted victory for the Liberal Party of Honduras and confirmed that special arrangements are already under way because the inauguration of the next president of Honduras will take place not at Tegucigalpa's National Stadium, but at the La Paz Stadium.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MEETING

PA222253 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1952 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Speech given by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the Nonaligned Movement meeting at the United Nations -- live]

[Text] Dear Mr President, greetings on behalf of the Latin American nonaligned countries. Also, our recognition to the work you have been conducting as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Our remembrance, recognition, and homage to the person who until recently was our chairman: Indira Gandhi, who defended and struggled on behlaf of our principles.

We still believe in the need to strengthen unity and strict compliance with the movement's principles and also in the consequent actions of its members, in view of the deteriorating international situation and the increased tension.

We want to praise the initiative of India, Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Greece, and Tanzania. We also wish to stress the need to continue strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's views and presence on the disarmament issue. We insist on the need to promote proposals for a peaceful solution, based on the principles of the UN Charter and our movement.

The problems of South Africa should be faced and solved according to these principles, where the main causes of the tensions in that region are the result of the apartheid system. We must continue to make efforts to bring about the end of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the acts of aggression and destabilization against the Front-line countries.

We must continue making efforts in the Middle East to ensure that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are not denied.

In Latin America and the Caribbean we appreciate the importance the Nonaligned Movement gives to the peaceful solution of conflicts and respect for non-intervention, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and self-determination. In this respect we realize and appreciate the Nonaligned Movement's support for the peace proposals being promoted in the Central American region, where the Contadora Group has been playing a very important role. Central America, Nicaragua, Las Malvinas -- among some of the problems we have -- have had the support of the Nonaligned Movement.

The problem today of an unjust economic order, of the foreign debt, affects the peoples of the Nonaligned Movement equally. Today more than ever we feel the need for joint action, for a consensus, to face this problem.

We agree with the need to hold the ministerial meeting on Central America, Latin America, and the Caribbean that was decided in Luanda by the Nonaligned Movement.

Greetings to the new president of the Nonaligned Movement, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. We offer him the cooperation and support of the region during his mandate.

In 1986 we will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. We will also be facing the injustice, hunger, and impoverishment to which our peoples are subjected. But we will also be stronger because of a sense of unity, which grows stronger each day. We will be more united in this struggle for a new world economic order and for peace.

On this, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, by defending our organization's charter and respect for international legal order, we are defending the peace, justice, and freedom that our peoples so much hope for and demand.

Thank you. [applause]

ORTEGA 'LIKELY' TO MEET REAGAN DURING U.S. VISIT

PA230140 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] During his stay in New York, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will likely greet U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who will speak at the UN General Assembly on Thursday. President Ortega's scheduled activities in the next few days include meetings with the government heads of India, Hungary, Finland, Angola, Iceland, and Yugoslavia, as well as with the prime ministers of Sweden, China, Denmark, and Austria. He will also meet with representatives of the U.S. movement for solidarity with Nicaragua.

Sources of the Nicaraguan delegation to the United Nations mentioned other Ortega activities during his stay in New York. Tomorrow on Wednesday 23 October, he will speak to the representatives of Latin American and Caribbean countries, a regional group whose unity has been strengthened this year because of the foreign debt crisis and the group's support for the Contadora pacification efforts.

Presdient Ortega is included in the list of guests to the reception President Reagan will give on Wednesday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Reagan will shake hands and talk briefly with each of the 85 heads of state and government attending the commemoration of the 40th UN anniversary. According to a Nicaraguan source, Ortega might take the opportunity to reiterate to President Reagan Nicaragua's willingness to settle the Central American conflict in a peaceful and negotiated way.

On Friday, Ortega will meet with hundreds of activists of the U.S. movement for solidarity with Nicaragua at a local synagogue whose rabbi has bitterly criticized Reagan's warmongering policy toward Nicaragua. Ortega is scheduled to return to Nicaragua on Saturday, 26 October.

OBANDO Y BRAVO 'UNEXPECTEDLY'LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

PA221719 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, regarded as the leading internal opposition figure, unexpectedly left today for New York, where President Daniel Ortega is also visiting. Church sources have confirmed Obando y Bravo's trip but refused to state its purpose. The archbishop's trip takes place at a time when church-state relations in Nicaragua are experiencing their gravest crisis since the Sandinist revolution triumphed in mid-1979.

Radio Sandino Report

PA230226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Managua Archbishopric sources have confirmed that Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Managua's archbishop, traveled to New York unexpectedly today. The sources, however, refused to give details about the cardinal's reasons for the trip. This radio station tried to speak with Archbishopric spokesman Msgr Bismarck Carballo, but newsmen were told that he is on a spiritual retreat.

SOCIALIST LEADER ON INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SUSPENSION

PA191547 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] We state that there is some justification for the revolutionary government's one-year suspension of individual rights and guarantees, but we do not find a justification. With this contradictory statement, Nicaraguan Socialist leader Domingo Sanchez Saldago replied when asked his party's position on the state of emergency decree issued by the revolutionary government due to the increase in imperialist aggression. Sanchez Salgado said that despite implementation of the government decree, the process of drafting the country's Constitution will continue unless the country suffers the effect of direct U.S. aggression.

LABOR LEADERS ANALYZE 'EMERGENCY LAW' MEASURES

PA222219 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan labor leaders have said that the emergency law is a legal instrument for defending the workers and not leaving the agents or imperialism unpunished. When talking with the reporters, the leaders explained how the emergency law affected the various unions.

The Secretary general of the CST [Sandinist Central Organization of Workers] pointed out the following: "We workers do not need to strike. What we need is the opportunity to work. What we need are raw materials, spare parts, and to work as much as possible in order to have a better income and survive in the midst of the war." He also referred to the mobilization of citizens and said: "We wish to explain to the companero workers that the normal circulation of citizens, as has always been the case, is not restricted at all, because this law does not call for a curfew. This is important because, companeros, we are not restricted at all in moving about at any hour of the night.

The representative of the Association of Agricultural Workers made the following comments: "We feel the state of emergency makes it impossible for the enemy to move about. It is our responsibility, precisely, to impede their mobilization. Nothing has affected our right to defend our land interests. This state of emergency does not eliminate, for example, the Agrarian Reform Law."

Speaking on the subject of the press, (?Felix) Soto, of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists said: "What is really affected by the decrees? Only that information that goes against the defense and security of the nation. In other words, any information concerning public order and security."

Alberto Sequeira, of FETSALUD [Federation of Health Workers], said that the law protects us from the enemies of the revolution. "We interpret this law as a very opportune action for halting the actions of the enemy, which are being carried out in an attempt to take away our achievements. As workers we naturally support those laws."

The union leaders issued a communique stating that the workers are the ones most interested in consolidating and deepening the revolution, and they therefore feel the decree establishing the state of emergency is highly positive, as are the goals to halt and attack the counterrevolutionary activities.

The professionals, on their part, said the state of emergency decree does not affect them.

The engineers, who are at the war zones, also gave their opinions:

[unidentified speaker] "Logically, we feel we are receiving the benefits because we are constantly attacked. We feel they are protected now [words indistinct] as a result of the state of emergency. As professionals working in the war zones, we feel the state of emergency helps us in our activities in the area, particularly as it will attack the enemies of the revolution."

The medical doctors also gave us their opinions: "The state of emergency [words indistinct] our protection. [passage indistinct] The state of emergency does not affect any of the work we doctors do in either the attention given to the patients or the health problems of the patients. In other words, it does not affect our work as doctors or workers of the health sector." A representative of the professionals said: "When asked if the state of emergency or the state of siege or martial law affects us, we must say it does not affect us at all. The state of emergency is a resource, an instrument used by the state for attacking the imperialist plan, and particularly that internal group that is trying to implement an imperialist aggression plan."

SOCIALIST PARTY DENOUNCES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA182154 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Managua -- The Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] said yesterday that the imposition of a state of national emergency in Nicaragua restricts the political parties and obstructs efforts to institutionalize the democratic process.

Following a meeting of more than 3 hours, the PSN, the political party with the strongest support among construction workers, said the government decree imposing a state of emergency hurts political pluralism because the nation's political life is restricted. PSN Secretary General Gustavo Tablada disagreed with the position of President Daniel Ortega, who believes that the Sandinist decree protects political pluralism, which is facing U.S. threats.

COMMANDER CARRION EXPLAINS STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA221243 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] "Our patriotic and revolutionary stubbornness is a slap in the face of those who are accustomed to having men and people yield and bow to them," Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, said yesterday during a promotion ceremony at the Interior Ministry's Immigration Directorate.

Commander Carrion gave a lengthy explanation of the political reasons that led to implementation of the current state of emergency.

"Throughout 1985, the efforts put forth by our people in the past few years to build solid and well-trained combat units to strengthen the defense organizations began to bear fruit, and conterrevolution has strongly felt the blow dealt by our combatants.

"These blows have changed the military situation in favor of the revolution. A few days ago guerrilla Commander Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] General Staff, gave a lengthy public explanation regarding development of the military situation.

"Commander Cuadra explained how the enemy has begun to lose ground and that its demoralization is clearly evident. He also mentioned how the actions of our EPS have advanced.

"In view of this situation, why the state of emergency? It would be surprising and strange to abolish the state of emergency. Many will ask themselves why we are enforcing a stronger state of emergency if the military situation is improving. The fact is that the imperialist aggression is like an island with many heads [isla con muchas cabezas]. The military activities of the mercenary forces are the main element of this aggression. However, the overall actions of the aggression do not involve military actions alone. They seek to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution and re-establish their total imperial control and the power of the capitalist sectors and the landlords who were expelled on 19 July 1979. The imperialist aggression is multi-phased and it continues to increase in various areas, especially since the actions of its mercenary forces have weakened.

"Washington's more lucid analysts are beginning to understand that the counterrevolution does not stand a chance of being successful via the military route. They then increase their attacks in other areas."

Death and Misery

"They declared a trade embargo to further aggravate the situation that the economic crisis and war have created for our weak, underdeveloped economy. With this measure they attempted to worsen the suffering of the people. They not only want our people to pay their quota of blood and sorrow imposed by the military and counterrevolutionary aggression, but also pay their quota of hunger, misery, despair, anguish, and unhealthiness, death by a bullet, and the terrorist sabotage carried out by the CIA commands.

"The courage of the Nicaraguan people is not in the speeches made by the revolutionary leaders. It is written in each and every page of our country's history. Sandino was a great Latin American hero.

"They are trying to confuse the people and increase the actions of their agents, taking advantage of the ample democratic framework of the revolutionary struggle. They increase their work in the areas of agitation and propaganda.

They double their efforts to undermine the great task in defense of the homeland, inject the poison of demoralization within the ranks of the people to shake the people's trust in the future of our homeland; preach, with loud voices, that there is no chance of defeating the enemies of the people; and create fear for the U.S. military power. What they have not been able to achieve with the mercenary forces, the imperialists try to achieve through their agents. They are trying to achieve it through open, cynical, and insolent political activity," said the commander in his speech.

At the beginning of his speech Commander Carrion summarized the work done and developments achieved by the Immigration Directorate. He praised the role of the former directorate chief, Captain Mario Mejia. He also praised Captain Dora Estela Mejia for her support of Captain Mejia throughout these difficult years. One hundred and ten combatants were promoted.

GROUPS DEMAND RESTORATION OF GUARANTEES

PA220459 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0419 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 21 Oct (DPA) -- The Marxist-Leninist Party of Nicaragua, (MAP-ML) and the labor central "Labor Front" demanded today that the Sandinist government restore rights and guarantees to the workers and define itself by "hitting the bourgeoisie and the reaction." A communique released by the two leftist organizations says that "the basic economies of the proletariat and the Nicaraguan people are the bourgeoisie and imperialism." The communique adds that the revolutionary masses and the people's mobilization must unleash their might on those attacking the proletariat.

Besides, the communique harshly criticizes the ruling FSLN for the economic privileges and incentives given the bourgeoisie, who by the profits they obtain, in turn, "increase problems in production."

The Marxist-Leninist Party of Nicaragua and the Labor Front claims that the rights and guarantees of the labor organization have been restricted, such as strikes and mobilization, while those of private enterprises are upheld.

BISHOPS PROTEST SUSPENSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

PA220432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1705 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan bishops affirmed today that the national state of emergency declared by the Sandinist government on Tuesday "restricts the exercise of basic rights" and "suspends essential guarantees."

A communique issued by the Episcopal Conference said today: "We believe that it is even more necessary for these measures to be reconsidered, because it is the Nicaraguan people who will bear the greatest sacrifice, and they are the ones who have most fiercely demanded the social changes necessary to guarantee them a peaceful life and overall progress."

On the same day that the Sandinist government ordered the state of emergency, military forces occupied one of the offices of the archbishopric in Managua, where a religious magazine was being printed. The Episcopal Conference claims that "the intimidation of priests, the raiding and impounding of church property, and the threats and pressure exerted on lay ministers undermine respect for and guarantees of rights as basic as freedom of conscience and the expression of the religious convictions of Catholics."

The church hierarchy reiterated its intention "of maintaining an open and constructive dialogue with the government."

The 10 bishops who make up the conference, headed by Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, declared: "We believe the Nicaraguan people deserve to have everyone make an effort to bring authentic peace to our country."

RADIO SANDINO CONDEMNS ECUADORAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

PA191553 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] In a new attitude of disrespect for Nicaragua's sovereignty and self-determination, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero questioned the state of emergency decreed by the revolutionary government in Nicaragua on 15 October. In a clear demonstration that he is following instructions from the north, the Ecuadoran president assumed the right to state that President Daniel Ortega does not represent those who fought in the Sandinist people's revolution. Mr Febres Cordero is quite out of touch with reality. In his statement attacking Nicaragua, Febres Cordero even accused those who support the Sandinist revolutionary process internally or abroad of being traitors.

This was a report that recently arrived on our teletype from Quito, Ecuador.

REPORTAGE ON RAJIV GANDHI VISIT TO HAVANA

Indira Gandhi Awarded Order

FL221650 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The Jose Marti Order was awarded posthumously last night to Indira Gandhi by Fidel Castro, who presented the award to her son Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, in a solemn ceremony at the Palace of Conventions. Politburo Member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez spoke, and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presented Gandhi with the order.

[Begin Carlos Rafael Rodriguez recording -- in progress]...friendship and the firm cooperation between Indira Gandhi and Fidel Castro is part of our common history. You have arrived, Mr Gandhi, at a distant and different land, but not a strange one. As an expression of personal modesty and out of respect for history, you have requested that, rather than your receiving this medal with which Cuba wants to recognize all that ties us through time, the Jose Marti Order be given to Indira Gandhi, who is not able to receive it. In her name, posthumously, you will receive the order from President Fidel Castro [applause] [end recording]

Rajiv Gandhi Receives Award

FL221730 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers has presented Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India and president of the Nonaligned Movement, with the Jose Marti Order awarded posthumously to Indira Gandhi.

[Begin Gandhi recording -- in English] Indira Gandhi is dead, but it is for us to continue her unfinished business. She worked for a united and peaceful India, for a world free of injustice and exploitation. She worked for peace and human harmony. We in India are determined to carry forward this work. [end recording]

Farewell Ceremony at Airport

FL221603 [Editorial report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1241 GMT on 22 October carries live coverage of the farewell ceremony for Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Jose Marti International Airport. The announcers report that Castro and Gandhi met yesterday and that Gandhi's mother, Indira Gandhi, was posthumously awarded the Jose Marti Order. Prime Minister Gandhi also placed a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

Gandhi and Castro are shown reviewing the guards at the airport, and both are shown shaking hands with unidentified Cuban leaders. Raul Castro is not present at the ceremony. The announcer reports that the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba are also present, but they are not identified.

Gandhi is shown shaking hands with Indian citizens in Cuba. He then heads for the airplane. Castro is shown shaking hands with the Indian delegation, while Gandhi is shown conversing with Cuban leaders. Castro and Gandhi are shown embracing and holding a short conversation before Gandhi heads up the ramp with his wife. At the top of the ramp Gandhi and his wife wave farewell, and the Indian delegation follows.

The plane is shown taking off at 1411 GMT. Live coverage ends at 1412 GMT.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161358 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Esteemed Comrades,

It gives me pleasure, in the name of the people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, to send most cordial fraternal congratulations to the Central Committee of the BCP, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

With reference to this memorable event, it gives me pleasure to state once more that the ties between our two peoples, parties, and governments are strong and unbreakable, representing a superb example of relations between fraternal countries.

Please allow me to use this occasion to state our appreciation and thanks to the fraternal Bulgarian people for the numerous demonstrations of fraternal friendship and solidarity demonstrated since the victory of the revolution. Today this is expressed in growing beneficial cooperation in all fields.

I also take this opportunity to assure you that Cuba highly values Bulgaria's bold foreign policy at a moment when it is the victim of a slanderous campaign organized by North American imperialism and its collaborators in the complex international situation, which represents a threat to peace and the existence of mankind.

Dear Comrades, I use this pleasant occasion to wish you new successes in your highly responsible work, good health, and personal happiness.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADERS NOTE RELATIONS

FL190200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Communist leaders Rodney Arismendi and Jaime Perez have sent a message congratulating Fidel Castro on the reestablishment of relations between Uruguay and Cuba. The telegram was published today in Montevideo in the daily LA HORA and is directed to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

A portion of the message says: On this festive day for our people and our party, we send you fraternal greetings, assured that this new era will formalize relations and friendship between our peoples.

COMMENTARY NOTES NICARAGUAN EMERGENCY MEASURES

PA211805 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In an address broadcast on radio and television, Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega announced Tuesday the implementation throughout the national territory of a state of emergency suspending freedom of expression and information as well as the right to strike, to associate freely, to have bonds to cover trial costs, and to file writs of habeas corpus, among other measures. The Nicaraguan Sandinist government's decision is a landmark in the revolutionary process of that Central American country, which for slightly over 5 years has been faced with internal and external aggression by its enemies, led by the United States. It is one of the most important steps taken by Sandinist government to bolster the revolutionary accomplishments and concentrate the people's efforts in economic development and the defense of the homeland.

These restrictions have been implemented at a time when Nicaragua has become the target of a new offensive by the mercenary groups settled on Honduran and Costa Rican territory and when the White House has allocated a huge sum of money to them. Also, Washington's material and political support to the Somozist mercenaries continues to encourage the counterrevolutionary sectors active within Nicaragua under the protection of political pluralism, while grouped in certain political parties of very dubious morality.

Other social sectors comprising the discredited Democratic Coordinating Board have not ceased their attacks against the Sandinist revolution, and, in a Judas-like alliance with the United States and the reactionary circles of Nicaragua's Catholic hierarchy, they have been promoting an intense campaign intended to discredit the Sandinist government and obstruct all the popular measures adopted by the Nicaraguan authorities. To all this we must add the obstacles imposed by the United States and its Central American allies on Nicaragua's peace efforts intended to put an end to the regional crisis. This situation creates a dangerous political and military panorama that forces the Sandinist revolution to implement special measures in order to safeguard its integrity and the people's accomplishments.

As Commander Daniel Ortega has asserted: The situation currently experienced by the Nicaraguan people is extraordinary, and all efforts must be aimed at defeating the political, economic, and military aggression promoted by the United States and its regional allies.

With their habitual taste for dramatization, the U.S. leaders made a great fuss upon learning about the Sandinist decree, and from President Ronald Reagan to the lowliest White House official they resorted to their usual insults against the Nicaraguan Government. The prize for shamelessness goes to State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb, who urged Nicaragua's internal counterrevolution to join Washington in its alliance against Nicaragua. These positions are to blame for the continued tension and crisis in Central America.

The U.S. Government promotes war in the area while trying to divide the regional countries in order to maintain its economic exploitation and political hegemony. More than ever before, the peoples of Central America and the entire hemisphere should raise their voices in solidarity with the attacked Nicaragua. Through their effective actions, they should prevent Yankee intervention in the area and a continuation of this war among brothers.

'OUR AMERICA' QUESTIONS GOAL OF GUATEMALAN ELECTIONS

PA211547 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Oct 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The 14 political parties that support the 8 presidential candidates authorized by the Guatemalan regime are really participating in a counterinsurgency program being carried out under the guise of a so-called democratization. According to the URNG, that program is based on the strategy to isolate the Guatemalan armed opposition. In this regard, the URNG has stated that when the Guatemalan military leadership decided on 3 June to convoke the general elections, it had already ensured the establishment, even constitutionally, of a system to perpetuate itself in power through the so-called plan of action of the Armed Forces. This is the system of the so-called interinstitutional coordinating boards by which the Army controls all levels of government and directs investments toward counterinsurgency priorities.

The URNG emphasized that in these conditions, the elections are necessary, not to legalize a civilian government with the new constitution, but to try to isolate the Guatemalan revolutionary movement, to guarantee and to justify with a new disguise the repressive plans at this time and in the medium term; and to try to overcome Guatemala's international isolation. It added that U.S. and Israeli military advisers designed the steps of this counterinsurgency program.

The leadership of the Guatemalan guerrillas said that since the announcement of the alleged return to a constitutional system, the Army has been involved in creating a virtual parallel power that is comprised of the coordinating boards, civilian patrols that are the result of a forced recruitment, the so-called centers of development, and other measures that are aimed at consolidating the militarymen's power. The importance they give to these instruments of power of the Guatemalan Army is such that the drafting of the new constitution was delayed excessively to give it time to organize the so-called coordinating boards and thus be able to institutionalize them with the entry into force of a constitution.

The preparation of these plans has taken several months. In July 1984 the regime issued a decree on the high priority action plan for the Army aimed at establishing the direct subordination of all state and autonomous institutions to the Army's assistant chief of staff's office. The so-called centers of development were also legalized. They have been established on the basis of the model villages, where the Army forcibly gathers the population of the areas considered strife-torn because of the presence of the rebels and the people's support for them. Although the government states that the centers of development have socioeconomic objectives, such as providing jobs to the peasant population militarily controlled there, the URNG rejects that claim and stresses that the existence of the model villages in the area where the armed guerrillas are most active shows that the military objectives are fundamental. This counterinsurgency plan goes back to the national security and development plan that was implemented in 1982 by General Efrain Rios Montt, through which he carried out massive massacres scorched earth policy in an attempt to reduce the guerrillas' support.

These facts confirm the charges of the UNRG, which with more than enough grounds has stated that even if a civilian government takes office in January 1986, the military officers will continue to hold power in that Central American country of approximately 8.5 million people.

BOTSWANA NOT TO OBSTRUCT S. AFRICA SANCTIONS

MB200645 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, told the Commonwealth heads of state meeting in Nassau in the Bahamas that the likely consequences on Botswana of economic sanctions against South Africa must not be used as an excuse for rejection. Contributing to the debate on the southern African question, Dr Masire noted that southern African states suffer immensely from South African attacks and these attacks, either direct or through proxies, bleed these countries' economies and cause diversions of resources from development. Dr Masire said he feared that these attacks might escalate as the regime felt more threatened by the rising of tide of black anger for the black people were showing their determination to resist and not to run. He pointed out that it was in the interest of southern Africa and in the interest of all humanity that apartheid in South Africa and colonialism in Namibia be brought to a speedy and peaceful end. The president assured the meeting that for these reasons Botswana would not stand in the way of sanctions by the international community. He suggested that what the international community should do was to act resolutely to assist Botswana to prevent South Africa taking Botswana hostage. He pleaded that the international community should help Botswana withstand the impact of sanctions [words indistinct] measures by the apartheid regime.

Dr Masire stated that the repression in South Africa and its refusal to relinquish Namibia had led Botswana to the conclusion that more and meaningful pressure must be exerted on South Africa in order to avoid a bloody racial confrontation in which everyone would lose. He added that it was for these reasons that Botswana calls on those who are in a position to do so to step up these pressures. The president said Botswana stands to suffer from the sanctions against South Africa but understood and appreciated the need for stronger action in the economic sphere to prevent an even worse catastrophe. He argued that Botswana is a hostage to the South African situation and that she is not in a position to impose sanctions against South Africa because she lacks the capacity to do so and she is too vulnerable. Dr Masire supported the idea for a clear statement of demands by the meeting and emphasized some of the points raised by President Kaunda of Zambia that President Botha should renounce apartheid in theory and practice and accept the unity of South Africa and should lift the state of emergency, legalize the ANC and other organizations and banned individuals, release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and accept and call for dialogue of all South Africans to determine the political and constitutional future of their country.

At the start of the debate, the leaders issued a statement regretting the execution of Benjamin Moloise and resolved to redouble their effort in support for the struggle to hasten the end of apartheid.

Nigeria Raps Commonwealth

AB221030 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the Nigerian delegation to the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has expressed dissatisfaction with the outcome of the conference with regard to the compromised resolution on apartheid in South Africa. The resolution calls for limited sanctions instead of total and mandatory sanctions being demanded by the international community against the racist regime.

Addressing a news conference in the Bahamas capital at the end of the summit, Commodore Ukiwe said that Nigeria still stood for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions on the apartheid government. He assured the nationalist fighters in South Africa of the continued support of the Nigerian Government and people.

Nigeria Opposes Dialogue Group

AB211620 Lagos NAN in English 1525 GMT 21 Oct 85

[By Tony Idigo]

[Text] Nassau, Oct. 21 (NAN) -- Nigeria is opposed to an Australian proposal for the appointment of a group of eminent personalities to begin dialogue with the racist regime on ways of evolving a peaceful change in South Africa, External Affairs Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said in Nassau, Bahamas, yesterday. Prof Akinyemi told a news conference that the "proposal will make white brokers and perhaps Africans unacceptable to the black majority to serve in the group". He said that no matter what happened at the Commonwealth, Nigeria would not "go along with selective sanctions against the Pretoria regime", adding that the decision of the Commonwealth would not affect the country's position on total mandatory sanctions against the racist regime.

Prof Akinyemi said that Nigeria's proposal that the meeting should adopt a declaration condemning apartheid was receiving support from other Commonwealth leaders, and that apart from the declaration, Nigeria also proposed that Commonwealth countries should be committed to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) covering the conference quotes Prof Akinyemi as saying that the 10-nation ad hoc committee set up to draft a declaration on world order had concluded its assignment, and that the draft declaration would be submitted to the current meeting of Commonwealth heads of government. He said that the declaration sought to reinforce the commitment of Commonwealth countries to global peace and security, and the need for Commonwealth countries as well as member-nations of [words indistinct] international institutions as the appropriate forum for resolving crises. The declaration, according to Prof Akinyemi, would also centre on the security of small states, international terrorism and the need for rapid disarmament by the super powers.

CARICOM CONCERNED OVER U.S. SUGAR IMPORT CUTS

FL171646 Bridgetown CANA in English 1633 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 17, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries today expressed grave concern about the implications of the U.S. decision to cut sugar import quotas, for both the region and in particular Caricom countries. A Caricom secretariat statement said the U.S. quota for December 1, 1985 -- September 30, 1986 was reduced by about 28 per cent and the overall Caricom share of that quota by about 29 per cent as a result. This, for Caricom, will mean a loss of foreign exchange of some 10 million dollars (U.S.) and represents a severe blow to the region at a time when all the economies are undergoing difficult and painful processes of structural adjustment, it added.

Caricom ministers responsible for agriculture at a special meeting here October 7-8 gave urgent consideration to the recent cuts in the overall U.S. sugar quota, and the associated reduction of the Caricom share of that quota. The ministers were greatly alarmed that U.S. sugar policy seems to carry the prospect of it becoming increasingly difficult for Caricom producers of sugar to gain access to the U.S. market which historically has been an important market for them. Indeed, the ministers expressed the fear that the whole U.S. market might disappear altogether if current trends continue, the secretariat added. The ministers declared that the cut would severely reduce the role of this vital traditional export industry in helping to maintain economic and social stability in the region.

Recalling the basic policy objectives, shared by the U.S. and the Caribbean, that inspired the Caribbean Basic Economic Recovery Act, ministers said the impact on the region of the recent trends in U.S. sugar imports policy were contrary to the spirit and purpose of the CBI as a programme of joint effort on the part of the U.S. and her Caribbean neighbours to promote the development of the latter.

And this is especially so in view of the obvious importance of the sugar industry as a traditional foreign exchange earner in many Caribbean economies. The ministers urged that the U.S. authorities should have special regard to the particular circumstances of the Caricom sugar exporting countries, including their status as CBI beneficiaries, and facilitate continued access of Caricom sugar to the U.S. market in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices in light of the importance of foreign exchange earnings capacity of the industry to the process of structural adjustment that they are currently undergoing, the secretariat said.

JAMAICA

SEAGA PROPOSES ADVISORY GROUP ON DEBT CRISIS

FL221850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1803 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 22, CANA -- Jamaica has proposed formation of a consultative group from the Commonwealth to formulate proposals on the international debt crisis for the spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, the GLEANER newspaper reported today.

In a dispatch from the Bahamas, where Commonwealth heads of government today ended a week-long summit, the paper said Prime Minister Edward Seaga told a press conference that the basis for his proposal was that at many conferences there are worthwhile suggestions put forward as to how to deal with the international debt crisis, but there is no mechanism to advance these proposals. The Commonwealth, he said, has a wide membership structure with debtor and credit nations, and a select group would have been able to deal more fully with the debt crisis than the heads of government conference has been able to.

Said Seaga: The conference has had submissions from a number of heads, but has not moved forward from the point of discussion to formulate any action team that would be able to take the presented views further. Seaga said that at conferences when proposals are put forward there are no mechanisms to advance them. The mechanisms by which the World Bank and the IMF work in terms of altering their own way of dealing with economic issues is through the Interim Committee in the case of the IMF and the Development Committee of the World Bank, said Seaga. These committees, he said, are mainly composed of creditor countries, and do not often take into consideration the problems of the debtor countries.

Turning to the issue of South Africa, Seaga said the acceptance of the Commonwealth Accord on South Africa, which does not mention sanctions in its seven pages, was done to obtain consensus. What we felt was that the worst thing that could happen coming out of this conference would be that there was no accord. This would only be satisfying to the government of South Africa, so paramount in our mind was the need to have an accord. In order to obtain this, many of us had to give a little to get a little. It may be said that we have given a bit much to get a lot, because at one time there was talk of two documents.

The threat of a minority report apparently came from Britain, which from the beginning adopted a tough stance against mandatory sanctions. Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher insisted that sanctions were not the solution to the problem in South Africa.

Britain was effective in having the Commonwealth Accord deleting every mention of sanctions in its seven pages.

Seaga said that the document does not have much teeth and does not go very far, but it does send a signal to Pretoria. Said Seaga: My own way of thinking is that it does send a signal, and sometimes it is not necessary to have sanctions if signals are meaningful. The signal that has been sent is one that Pretoria will understand. The government is a militarily and politically secure one and is not under any threat in terms of its existence. Signals which will have impact on its economy, said Seaga, will get a response from that government and the only one is that touching on economics. South Africa, said Seaga, does not care about human rights issues. The only rights it responds to is rand rights.

COMMITTEE REDUCES MUNICIPAL SEATS TO 189

FL171755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1659 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 17, CANA -- Independent members of the electoral committee have decided to slash 89 of Jamaica's 278 municipal election seats, ending a six-month quarrel between the government that has held up a local government poll here. The cuts will not affect constituency boundaries, which are now subject to one of their period reviews. The decision to reduce the electoral divisions to 189 was largely a victory for Prime Minister Edward Seaga, though the cut was not as large as he had hoped. Last April he had called for a reduction to 120 divisions, but later said 150 would be alright.

The independent members of the committee were asked to decide on the municipal seat numbers, after its representatives from the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and the opposition People's National Party (PNP) remained deadlocked on the matter. Both sides agreed to adhere to the decision of the independents.

When Prime Minister Seaga announced in May plans to reduce municipal seats to 120, he cited budgetary constraints and the need to make local government more efficient. He also noted the fact that local government councillors were having less to do with many of the functions of the local authorities being contracted to private operators or taken over by central government.

However, the opposition saw the move as a ploy to further postpone the local government elections that should have been held in June, and to further concentrate athority in the hands of the central government. The PNP said any reorganisation should follow the poll. However, the government passed legislation allowing it to put off the elections up to year-end. They had already been postponed a year.

Seaga decided to give the electoral committee, the body legally entitled to do so, the authority to decide on local government decision, following widescale opposition protests and condemnation from several organisations and influential personalities. Electoral committee chairman Professor Gladston Mills said in coming to their decision, the independent members had recognised the reality that the responsibilities and functions of local government councillors had been significantly reduced. At the same time, they were concerned that communities got an adequate level of representation.

Opposition sources said the resolution of the issue should be an important step towards the holding of elections. The government has one less excuse for holding local government elections, a PNP spokesman said.

Opinion surveys here indicate that the government observers have interpreted Prime Minister Seaga's regular visits to rural areas in recent months as an image-building exercise in preparation for the municipal elections.